THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 34. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900. NO. 47.

AFTER THE BATTLE

Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,
EMPORIUM, PA.

CLEARANCE SALE
- - OF - -
COATS AND CAPES

SOME TIMELY BARGAINS.

Don't think they are old styles. They are not. Left overs from from last month, that is all.

Did a very large Cloak business this year. Had a very large stock.

It is only to be expected that some of the garments were left over.

The left overs are just as pretty, just as desirable as they were a month ago, but just ONE HALF last month's prices.

We could let the lot dwindle down at regular prices if we liked. But that is not our way. We believe in ending each season with the season.

You benefit by that policy of ours.

Would you buy a stylish up-to-date Coat or Cape at

HALF PRICE?

Then come to our Cloak Department. Prices have been cut squarely in two.

GREAT BARGAINS
AWAIT YOU

M. C. TULIS.

First Fork.

Wm. Swanke has returned from Potter county, where he has been hauling logs.

Wm. Walsh and wife, of Austin, were visiting in this section Sunday.

D. D. Colcord killed a big hog on Friday and sent it up to the company's butcher shop at Costello.

The lumbermen of this section have been taking advantage of the weather to slide in a large stock of logs.

Lloyd's weather forecast missed us completely on Sunday, as we had both snow and rain and no fair weather.

Miles Smith killed another bear last week that he found asleep in a hollow stump, on Short Bend Run.

On Saturday, as John Caldwell and Abe Morton were cutting wood up Logue Run, they came across three bears asleep under an old log. One watched while the other went for a gun, and they succeeded in bagging the whole bunch and now bear steak is on the menu in this section.

First Fork, Jan. 15th, 1900. ***

A Standard Among Newspapers.

Reflecting in its widening circulation and increased advertising patronage the prosperity that marks the opening of the new year, The Pittsburg Times more than ever impresses upon its readers the excellence of its high standard and the success of its efforts to make a model paper for the individual and for the family. The Times is a newspaper, sparing no pains nor expense to cover the world thoroughly every day, that its current page of history may be complete, and in its longer range overlooking nothing that occurs at home. It is clean, dignified and reliable, certain that no lack of these features can be made up in offensive sensationalism. It can be taken into the family circle with confidence that its columns are filled with wholesome instruction and entertainment. Wherever known The Times is recognized as the best type of a concise, crisp and complete newspaper, and among newspaper men it is the publication with which comparisons of excellence are made. While The Times is Republican in politics it realizes that others have a right to be on earth and that politics are not everything. When one cent a day will buy a morning paper it is foolish to be without one. The Times is three dollars a year or six cents a week, and worth the money.

The Ice Crop.

The Mirror and Farmer says that aside from the financial advantages accruing from the use of ice upon the farm there are uses to which it is put that contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of the farmer and his family. The intense strain that was once borne by the farmers in general towards making everything contribute to the improvement of the farm or to the bank account has been superseded by a desire on their part to enjoy some of the comforts and luxuries of life, and this we believe to be wise within a reasonable limit. The driving horses, top buggies, good clothes, pianos and vacation days taken are evidence of this disposition on their part and the liberal use of ice upon farms where a generation ago it was unknown is in keeping with the spirit of the times so far as its family use is concerned. This disposition to enjoy more is not confined to farmers, for we find all classes of people spending more money with each succeeding year for things that gratify their senses in some way. When this is not carried beyond a certain limit it is wise. Every person, whatever may be his occupation, should strive to keep his expenditures inside of his receipts and should plan his expenses in such a way as to save something every year, barring unexpected expenses from accident or sickness. After this has been done we like to see the enjoyment that comes to the family from the judicious expenditure of money. This phase of the question is, however, quite foreign from that upon which we begun and we return and urge farmers to lay in a supply of ice mainly for its financial value in various ways and incidentally for the pleasure that will be derived from its use.

MURDER AT DRIFTWOOD.

Robert Kane Shoots Stephen Cleary, Killing Him Instantly—The Coroner's Inquest—Murderer in Jail.

Driftwood was thrown into great excitement last Thursday evening, over the news that murder had been committed within the Borough limits, in the office of the Lafayette Hotel. The facts as near as we can procure them are as follows: Two of Driftwood's young men, Robert Kane, aged 18 years and Stephen Cleary, aged 20 years, engaged in a quarrel over some trivial matter and both lads caught each other by the shoulders, each boasting that he was not afraid of the other. Kane, the younger lad, who has a violent temper and at times is very iritable, drew a revolver from his hip pocket and placing it at Cleary's left temple pulled the trigger. Cleary died almost instantly. The spectators in the office were dumfounded and allowed the murder to make his escape, although he was later captured at the home of his mother, by Justic Walter Youthers, who immediately wired to this place for Sheriff Swope, who left on Erie mail and returned to Emporium on Flyer with the prisoner, who was placed in jail, where he will remain until April court for trial for this horrible and uncalled for crime.

The cause of the crime is hard to decide and many express the opinion that young Kane, not knowing the danger of a revolver, did not intend to shoot but pulled the revolver to bluff Carey. We do not know anything as to the character of the prisoner. The murdered young man is very highly spoken of by the citizens of Driftwood.

Justice of the Peace Youthers empannelled a jury and held an inquest, which returned a verdict in accordance with above facts, "that Stephen Carey came to his death by a shot from a recolver fired by the hand of Robert Kane."

Superannuation Fund.

In connection with the pension fund of the Pennsylvania railroad, the great advantages of the superannuation fund of the relief department seems to be overlooked and not generally understood.

Take a case which will come under the rules of the two funds above mentioned. He is 71 years of age and has been in the service 47 years. His average monthly pay for the last ten years was $68. Therefore, he will receive from the pension fund forty-seven per cent. of $68, which is $31.96. He was also in the relief department from the start in the fourth class, with four additional death benefits. This will entitle him to receive from the superannuation fund $6.72 per month, in addition to the pension fund of $31.96 per month. From this $6.72 per month, will be deducted $3.20 to keep up his death benefits of $2.000. Thus he will receive $36.08 per month and his life insurance or death benefits paid up.

The amount received from the superannuation fund depends upon the amount the man has paid into the relief and is calculated by multiplying the number of years he has been in the relief department by the number of calendar months of the year and this by the number of his class in the relief. Thus, the above amount of $6.72 is arrived at as follows: Assuming that the man above referred to would be retired on February 1, 1900; fourteen years multiplied by twelve months equals 168 multiplied by four equals $6.72 The $3.60 per month deducted, which is for death benefits, is eight times forty-five cents, the rate of death benefits for forty-five years or over, when entering the relief department.

It is reported that the number of pensioners, after the first lot of retirements, made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the first of the year, would be between 1,500 and 2,000.

William Crawford's Funeral.

W. E. Crawford's funeral at Olean last Thursday was very largely attended. Services were held at the M. E. Church, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wilbor, assisted by Rev. Sleep, of Gardeau. St. John's Commandery attended the funeral in a body. A large number of friends from Emporium, Sizerville and Gardeau paid their respects to the deceased.

Chas. M. Rishell, representing the Geo. J. LaBar undertaking establishment, of Emporium, prepared the remains for burial and went to Olean to oversee and superintend, the placing of a steel vault for the reception of the handsome couch casket furnished by this house.

License Court.

Regular license court was held at Emporium last Monday, Hon. C. A. Mayer, President Judge and Associates Hons. John McDonald and J. C. Bonham presiding. All applications, twenty-six in number, were granted.

Farmers' Institute.

The sessions of the Farmers' Institute at Emporium on Friday and Saturday were quite well attended and very interesting. Many interesting and valuable papers were read. The session at Driftwood on Monday is also highly spoken of by those who attended.

Off for Puerto Rico.

Mr. Josiah Howard, accompanied by Thos. H. Hammond, of Williamsport, John Howard, of Emporium, and A. S. Bisel, of New York City, will leave next Sunday evening on a six weeks' visit to Puerto Rico to take in the many interesting sights in one of Uncle Sam's new possessions.

Married.

On the evening of Dec. 26th, 1899, Mr. James M. Cockburn and Mrs. Cordelia Krats were quietly married at the bride's residence in West Ward, Rev. R. McCashn officiating. Mr. Cockburn is the well known and obliging employee of liveryman Fry at his livery barns, and the bride, who has recently moved here from Buffalo, is a very estimable lady.

Death's Doings.

MOORE.

ISAAC MOORE, aged 58 years, after a long and painful illness, died at the City Hotel, Emporium, on Monday evening. The funeral was held at the M. E. church yesterday at 2:00 p. m., Rev. Shriner officiating. The deceased had resided in this county during the past twenty or twenty-five years and followed the occupation of cook in the lumber camps. He was a very quiet and industrious gentleman and of more than average intelligence. Isaac Moore was a strictly sober and honest gentleman, and while his health was rapidly failing, his remarkable grit kept him up in his battle for life, but his disease proved the victor and on Monday morning he was found lying upon the floor of his room unconscious. He peacefully passed away at 10:30 Monday evening.

Deceased was a member of Emporium lodge, No. 984, I. O. O. F., under whose auspices the funeral was conducted, the Odd Fellows and the Daughters of Rebekah attended the services in a body.

The absent relatives of the deceased reside at Canesraga, N. Y., and it may be consoling to them to know that the esteem and respect in which he was held by all who knew him was manifested by the large attendance at the funeral. Peace to his ashes.

Mansfield Moore, of Canesraga, N. Y., a brother of the deceased, arrived in Emporium yesterday in time for the funeral, thereby somewhat changing the arrangements made. He left this morning for home with the remains of his brother.

Warren county farmers are being victimized by a western stove firm, who charge $65 for a $25 article.

Growing Worse.

The many friends of that excellent young gentleman, Olivine Downey, who has been in Philadelphia for medical treatment, will be pained to learn that his case has grown very serious, with little hope of his recovery. His mother was called to Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Card of Thanks.

Editor Press:—

Not having an opportunity to personally return our thanks to the kind friends in Emporium who so lovingly administered to the wants of our dear departed brother, ISAAC MOORE, we take this method of expressing our deepest gratitude to Mr. Wm. McGee and his household, the Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah, the good Pastor and the choir for their kindness. We also expressly thank Mr. G. T. Dixon and our departed brother's co-laborers for their substantial assistance in the hour of need. We certainly shall always remember the kindness of Emporium's good people.

MANSFIELD MOORE.
Canesraga, N. Y., Jan. 17th, 1900.

Republican Nominating Convention.

The Republican electors of Shippen township, Pa., are hereby notified to meet in convention at Emporium, Saturday, Jan. 27th, 1900, at the Court House, between the hours of two and four o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several township offices to be voted for at the election to be held on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1900.

The committee has concluded to adopt the ballot used at the last general election primary, therefore every person intending to be a candidate must have his name printed on said ballot. We have arranged with the CAMERON COUNTY PRESS establishment to print said ballots and in order that all candidates names may be printed we hereby give notice that they call at said office and pay the fee charged, when their names will appear on the official ballots. No other ballot can be used.

W. L. THOMAS,
Republican Township Chairman.

Killed by the Cars.

Just as we are going to press we learn that an Austrian named Oswald Stempfle was found dead at Buckwalter, this morning. Coroner Baker held an inquest and found that the man had been killed by the cars, both legs being cut off and other injuries. The remaing were removed to Geo. J. LaBar's undertaking establishment to await news from his daughter who resides in New York city. Deceased was about 50 years of age and has a wife in Austria. In company with three companions, Peter Sborsnik, John Osnana and Ed. Mekledg, he came here from Baldwin's camp on Tuesday. Deceased left on Erie mail yesterday for Rathbun in search of work for the party, leaving his baggage at Commercial Hotel. It is supposed he was returning after his companions. Among his papers are receipts for insurance in Bay City, Mich., company.

Always in the Lead.

THE PAILADELPHIA INQUIRER desires to call attention to a few of the many features that will appear in its columns during 1900, and which will materially help to keep it in the position it has held for a number of years past, that of being *Pennsylvania's leading and best newspaper.* In the daily issue will be found all the news items of interest from Philadelphia, from all parts of Pennsylvania and adjoining States, in fact from all parts of the world. It will contain special articles for the ladies; sports of all sorts by competent reporters; clever, up-to-date cartoons and editorials on all important happenings of the date, written by gentlemen of ability in the interest of Inquirer readers.

THE SUNDAY INQUIRER from its first issue has stood in the foremost rank of Sunday journalism, and its publishers will continue to see that it always leads—never follows. In addition to all the featutes of the daily, The Sunday Inquirer will contain many specials; among its contributors being the greatest living writers, thus enabling The Inquirer to secure the freshest and most absorbing stories obtainable. Among the famous authors who will contribute to The Inquirer during 1900 are Robert Barr, Joel Chandler Harris, General Charles King, Bret Harte, Cutcliffe Hyne, Joseph Conrad, Frank Norris, S. R. Crockett, Hamlin Garland, Stephen Crane, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Morgan Robertson, Herbert E. Hamblen, Cy Waarman, Frank T. Bullen, Octave Thanet, W. W. Jacobs. Ella Higginson and H. G. Wells.

Watch J. H. Day's weekly announcements in the PRESS.

The new ad of the H. C. Olmsted store in this issue will interest our readers.

Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR PRESS:—Please announce my name as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Republican Congressional Convention.

O. C. ALLEN,
Warren, Pa., Jan. 13, 1900.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR choice potatoes go to Balcom & Lloyd's.

Rubbers selling at less than cost at Balcom & Lloyd's.

All wniter goods going at low prices at Mrs. E. O. Bardwell's.

For potatoes go to M. C. Tulis'. Largest stock and lowest prices. 46-2

The celebrated brand of sunbeam corn kept by Balcom & Lloyd.

THOUSANDS of dollars worth of fashionable ready-made clothing going at greatly reduced prices.

N. SEGER.

Groceries and provisions have always been a leading feature with us. Good values here mean more than low prices—it embraces quality as well.

46-2. M. C. TULIS.

ALL winter clothing at reduced prices at N. Seger's. We have the goods, you have the money; we'll meet you and give you a bargain. Come and see.

LADIES! clean your kid gloves with Miller's Glovine, for sale only by Balcom & Lloyd, headquarters for kid gloves and the famous Dartmouth gloves; all the latest shades. 5-ly

$30,000 worth of clothing, furnishing goods, trunks, etc., to select from at N. Seger's. We have inaugurated the greatest bargain sale in the history of Cameron county. N. SEGER.

THE Millinery and Fancy Goods store of Mrs. E. O. Bardwell, during her illness, is in competent hands—Mrs. Reed. To close out winter goods a great reduction has been made. The PRESS readers should avail themselves at once of these specially low prices.

WOOD-CHOPPERS WANTED.—The undersigned will pay one dollar twenty-five cents per cord for cutting four-foot wood. 25,000 cords to be cut this season. Apply to

C. W. FREEMAN,
Kushequa, Pa.,
Foreman for Elisha K. Kane.—47-3t

BRIEF MENTION.

The PRESS has received more new subscribers thus far this month than any January for years. Thank you, friends.

Jasper Harris, the popular Fourth street clothing merchant comes out in this issue with a broad gauge ad. Read his special announcement.

The gas pressure on Tuesday, after the line was repaired, was a dandy and we hope it may keep up all winter. Let'er boom; we can stand it.

Governor Stone has appointed David Cameron, of Wellsboro, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Tioga county to succeed Hon. John I. Mitchell, recently elected Superior Court Judge.

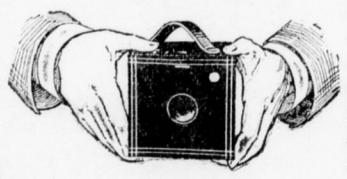
The voters of Potter county will decide the question of "pig's ears" or "no pig's ears" at the February election. Their present law evidently does not prohibit worth a cent, if all reports are only half true.

Geo. Van. Wert, one of our prosperous farmers, called at this office one day last week, and told us that he had just butchered one of his immense hogs which dressed 708 pounds. This is the famous "O. I. C." brand and is considered the finest kind of porker known to stock raisers.

Fakers coming into Emporium must find Emporium merchants "dead easy," judging from the success of the last venture. Our home printers might talk until they were purple in the face and then fail to interest the same individuals in a legitimate scheme that would be a benefit financially to both. The last venture benefits no one—but the promoter.

Senator Depew is telling a story of a New York factory which used to shut down every Christmas for general overhauling. "This year," says the Senator, "the place was rushed with orders, and there was no let up except during the actual legal holidays, and many of the men weren't idle even then. One of the workmen growled a good deal about having no holidays and finally wound up by saying; 'If this sort of thing keeps up I'll vote the Democratic ticket.'"

EASTMAN'S KODAK



FRIDAY, Cloudy and cooler.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair weather.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on yourbicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will do the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

PERFECTION!

Perfection's pinicle; many strive for it; No one reaches it. Michael Angelo said, "Trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle." But it is the striving that makes this such a desirable store for you and your friends to buy such trifles as pens, inks, writing paper and all kinds of stationery, books standard patterns chnaware, wall paper, toys, sleds, skates, bicycles sporting goods, guns, ammunition, kodaks and a full line of kodak supplies, pocket books, aluminum novelties, curtains and a good cigar.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Waste in Cornfields.

The editor of Wallace's Farmer computes that Iowa loses $8,000,000 a year in ungathered cornstalks. In making this estimate he puts the value of the cornstalks at the low rate of one dollar an acre. On the same basis of valuation how much do Minnesota and the Dakotas lose? Would not the sum at least reach the million mark? Such loss is appalling. In the corn belt it reaches a prodigious sum. It must be stopped. No nation, however prosperous, can afford to waste the gifts of a kind Providence. The man who only cuts half his hay would soon be dealt with by the authorities. But where is the difference in such a course and in leaving cornstalks ungathered? The excuse made for not cutting cornstalks is the scarcity and dearness of labor. The remedy is not an impossible one. Grow less corn and turn up some other kind of food that can be harvested at some other season. The ability to grow so much corn is fraught with promise to the live stock interests of the country. It means that two or three times as much live stock will some day be grown as we have at the present time.

Mrs. J. C. Croly, who has just rounded her 70 years, is the literal embodiment of the woman's movement, being not only the progenitor of woman's clubdom, but the pioneer press woman of the country, says the New York World. Few of her contemporaries know that her pen name, "Jennie June," is one of the sweetest reminiscences of her childhood. When she was only 12 a gentleman who had been visiting her family wrote to a friend: "She is the Juneist little girl I ever knew!" In after years when she made her first adventure into print and sought for a signature she remembered the quaint fancy and promptly became "Jennie June."

Augustus Rice, of Cleveland, aged 35 years, of stalwart form, a sailor, and steeple climber, while en route from Green Bay, Wis., to Baltimore to board ship, was run over by a train at Sandpatch and his foot crushed. Rice is tattooed from head to foot. On the leg, just above the crushed foot, is a beautiful tattoo representing the stars and stripes. He begged the doctors piteously not to mutilate the stars and stripes, saying: "Please save the old flag, I love it," just as he was overcome by the anaesthetic. The doctors were able to make amputation just below the emblem, and when Rice recovered consciousness he shouted with joy to know that the flag was saved.

Oklahoma enjoys the unique distinction of being the only state or territory east of the Rocky mountains which produced more wheat in 1899 than in 1898. The government statistician at Washington gives Oklahoma credit for 1,218,000 acres in winter wheat and a crop of 16,202,000 bushels. Only 12 of the 46 states of the union raised more wheat than Oklahoma did this year. The prominent grain states which produces less than Oklahoma are Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Texas.

During a recent holiday in New York the price of American Beauty roses went up to the usual figure of $50 a dozen and remained there. Pinks sold in some places for four dollars a dozen. But it was the azaleas that brought the highest price. A basket of them was made up by a certain florist for a millionaire. The millionaire was a regular customer, but his basket cost $175.

"The women of Wichita," remarks the Kansas City Journal, "have been canvassing the town for subscriptions in aid of the poor. They tackled L. R. Delaney, of the Santa Fe, in a cigar store. He had just one nickel in his pocket. He took this out, walked over to the slot machine and dropped it in. Out rolled five dollars in nickels, which Delaney piled into the apron of one of the women."

There are some men, says the Washington Post, who feel that the highest round of greatness has not been achieved until they have been tucked away in a public office with a colored gentleman stationed at the door to keep out the fellows who whooped it up for them.

AS DEMOCRATS SEE IT.

Independence for Filipinos Recommended by Bryanite Representatives.

The democrats in congress have not been able to agree on a Philippine policy as yet. A few days ago Representative Williams, of Mississippi, offered a series of resolutions which, it is understood, express the views of Mr. Bryan. Those resolutions propose that the United States shall recognize the right of the Filipinos to national independence, and shall withdraw its land and sea forces upon "the inauguration of a constitutional government or governments by the people of the islands or any of them." Were the American forces to stop fighting, Aguinaldo would set up in a day what he and Representative Williams would call a "constitutional government," because there would be a written constitution which would be so much waste paper. Then it would be the duty of the United States to move out. But under the resolutions it would have to protect for ten years the "constitutional government or governments" against the aggressions of foreign powers.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, has offered resolutions regarding the Philippines which, though they differ from those of Representative Williams, are, it is understood, favored by many democrats. These Bacon resolutions declare that it is not the purpose of the United States to maintain permanent dominion over the Philippines, but that it contemplates the establishment of an independent government there ultimately, and that when a stable government shall have been established under American supervision, "competent and worthy in the judgment of the United States to exercise the powers of an independent government and preserve peace and maintain order within its jurisdiction," then national independence shall be given the Filipinos.

The difference between these two sets of resolutions is considerable. One set contemplates the abandonment of the islands by the United States whenever the Filipinos set up what they will call a constitutional government, but which will be a choice mixture of anarchism and despotism, cemented together with blood. The other set proposes that the islands shall not be given up until American authority has been fully established and the Filipinos have proved to the satisfaction of the United States that they are competent to govern themselves. They are not now. Humanly speaking, they never will be. They do not belong in the category of self-governing races. The adoption of a constitution will not put them there.

What is to be gained, then, by promising the Filipinos national independence when they are fit for it, when it is plain that they never will be fit for it, at least not until generations have come and gone? The only effect of such a promise, impossible of fulfillment, will be to encourage malcontent Filipinos like Aguinaldo to keep on insisting that they are fit for independence and shooting at American soldiers to prove it. All these democratic resolutions—none of which will be adopted—will contemplate recognizing on possible or impossible conditions, the national independence of the Filipinos, serve only to confirm Aguinaldo in the belief that he has friends in this country, and thus encourage him to keep on resisting the lawful authorities in Luzon.—Chicago Tribune.

☞The Mobile Register (dem.) says that "not many months ago the display of a Bryan picture to an assembly in a Mobile theater would surely rouse a storm of applause, but that time is no more." The other night, when Mr. Bryan's picture was thrown upon the screen, some applause followed, with a few shouts in the upper part of the house. Directly after a McKinley picture was shown, and it was greeted with applause equal to that given to Bryan, some saying it was twice as loud as that given to Mr. Bryan. "The difference in quantity is of no consequence," says the Register; "the startling fact being that a Mobile assembly applauded McKinley at all."—Indianapolis Journal.

A PARTY OF JOB LOTS

The Democracy at Present Is a Queer Mixture of Political Odds and Ends.

Recently a member of the house in debate referred to Mr. Cleveland as the greatest democrat since Jackson, and the report says the remark caused derisive laughter on the democratic side. The incident serves to show the torn-up condition of the party. Cleveland is the only man the democrats have reelected since Jackson's day. He received the nomination three times. He is the only democrat who has reached the presidency since 1856. His second term expired less than three years ago, and yet his name excites nothing but sarcastic merriment among the democrats in congress. The point seems to be a confession that the one democratic president in half a century was one too many. His own party, after repeatedly bestowing upon him their highest honors through a long term of years, have nothing left for him but a mocking laugh. If they are right now they were wrong in 1884, 1888 and 1892, and are simply acknowledging an unlimited capacity for making mistakes.

No doubt Mr. Cleveland has some friends and admirers left in democratic circles, but they can have little in common with the element now running the organization. The party is split up in so many ways that it is next to impossible to describe them all. There are gold democrats, silver democrats, greenback democrats, expansion democrats, anti-expansion democrats and other subdivisions too numerous to mention. Only about 30 democrats could be mustered to support the pretensions of Roberts, of Utah, though their new leader in the house tried to point the way. It is true that Roberts has a particularly bad case, and it was therefore a democratic blunder to attempt to stand by him at all. As the session runs on the public will be interested to see if the democrats can agree on anything. Their readiness to be mirthful over their past record is not calculated to inspire confidence in their present or future.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PROUD OF IT.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

☞After a republican congress passes the gold standard bill the talk of free coinage will be shadow without substance—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Hon. John P. Altgeld says gold is of no earthly use to anybody. If Hon. John P. Altgeld ever runs for office again this may cost him the entire dental vote.—Chicago Tribune.

☞Every democratic leader sees the folly of going before the country again on the silver issue, but he doesn't see any other issue that offers better inducements.—Kansas City Journal.

☞Some people do not know an answer when they meet one. Bryan still insists that there is a money "question." With him it is probably "How much can I touch the committee for?"—Topeka Capital.

☞If anyone expected that Mr. Bryan would favor the currency bill after he emerged from the Texan wilds, he is doomed to disappointment. Still, why should anyone expect William J. to favor a sound currency measure? He is not built that way.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞A Minnesota paper says the county banks are filled with farmers' deposits. Good crops and good politics are a strong team for prosperity on the farms, and many people have discovered since 1896 that the right stamp of politics is indispensable to round out other blessings.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Gen. Lawton's last message to his fellow-countrymen on the war in the Philippines should be taken to heart by all, but it is especially applicable to the anti-imperialists. Just as Admiral Dewey was misquoted by the Boston enthusiasts, so Gen. Lawton's view as to the campaign in Luzon were grotesquely misrepresented. In his letter to ex-Minister Barrett and read at a banquet in New York, he asks the imperialists "honestly to ascertain the truth."—Philadelphia Press.

MR. GAGE EXPLAINS.

The Secretary Tells Why Customs Receipts Were Deposited in National Banks.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Secretary Gage yesterday sent to congress his replies to the resolutions recently introduced in the senate by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and in the house by Mr. Sulzer, of New York. In his reply the secretary says:

"First—That the reason for utilizing national banks as depositories for public moneys, as authorized by law, when the receipts of the treasury were exceeding its expenditures has been to avoid the disturbance to business which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation must inevitably cause.

"Second—The reason for directing the internal revenue receipts into depository banks at this time is that the revenues are now largely exceeding disbursements from month to month, and seem likely to do so for an indefinite time. This condition would be a menace to the business world if assurance were not given that this surplus would be diverted from the treasury vaults to public depositories.

"Third—The reason for directing all of the internal revenue receipts to one depository was that it is more convenient to first collect the receipts of numerous offices into one place and make the desired distribution from it, than to give new instructions daily to 113 collectors.

"Fourth—The reason for selecting the National City bank as such distributing agent was that at the time the order was issued it was one of but two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit. Its bond deposit was $4,060,000 and that of the Hanover national bank $1,910,500. The National City bank was therefore the one chosen.

"Fifth—The custom house property was sold to the National City bank as the highest bidder on July 3, 1899. Under the terms of the sale it had the option of paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time, or any part it might elect above $750,000, which sum it was absolutely obliged to pay. It exercised this option by choosing to pay $3,215,000, leaving $50,000 yet due. No deed will be executed until full payment has been made.

"The payment received was turned into the treasury by deposit in the National City bank, it having been the established custom of treasury officials, supported by decisions of the supreme court, to consider moneys on deposit in designated depositories as moneys in the treasury.

"Finally, under my administration of the treasury department no discrimination in favor of one bank against another has been made."

SALISBURY YIELDS.

England's Premier Orders the Release of American Flour Seized by English Warships.

London, Jan. 11.—The American flour seized off Delagoa Bay has been released. United States Ambassador Choate had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday afternoon and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington givernment. The British note on this subject was sent later to the United States embassy. The gist of it was cabled to Washington. In brief, food stuffs are not considered contraband of war unless intended for the enemy.

The foreign office only arrived at a decision yesterday and it was not until after Mr. Choate's interview with the Marquis of Salisbury that a note embodying the provisions was drawn up. Several of the government's advisers wanted to make a regulation regarding canned goods, but this was decided to be impracticable. The decision to make flour and grain in transit to the enemy contraband is evidently hedged in by many difficulties of execution, but the foreign office believes that investigation will generally determine whether the grain is really meant for consumption at Lorenzo Marquez or in Transvaal.

Mr. Choate cabled Lord Salisbury's note to the state department at Washington and Mr. Hay is expected to reply accepting the terms. The latter step was not taken by Mr. Choate, as he had first to receive authority from the state department to do so.

ROCKEFELLER'S ANSWER.

Standard Oil Magnate Replies to Questions Put to Him by the Industrial Commission.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The industrial commission has received from John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Co., replies to questions sent him by the commission. The company received rebates from railroads prior to 1880, but received no special advantages for which it did not give full compensation. No profits came from such rebates, as whatever advantage was received in this way was deducted from the price of oil. The company never received any income from any railroad for oil shipped over its line. The enterprise had been successful because of the cheapness of its commodity.

Combinations, he says, are absolutely necessary in order to carry on a large business. He recommends federal legislation under which corporations may be created and regulated, and if that is not possible to have uniform state legislation encouraging combinations and permitting state supervision which will not hamper, but sufficient to prevent frauds.

Rod Mill Men to Strike.

Anderson, Ind., Jan. 11.—It is announced here that, in accordance with the action of the state Rod Workers' association, which on January 1 made a demand for an increase from 3 to 20 per cent. on the wage scale, a strike in all the union rod mills of the country will probably begin Monday.

Released the Herzog.

Durban, Jan. 11.—The British authorities have released the German steamer Herzog, which was seized January 6, while on her way to Lorenzo Marquez.

SKIPPED TO THE HILLS.

Insurgents Retreat, as Usual, Before the Advance of Wheaton and Bates' Troops—Other Philippine News.

Manila, Jan. 11.—Reports from the movements of the American commanders south of Manila show that Gens. Bates and Wheaton are at Perez Das Marinas and Gen. Schwan at Silang, all awaiting the arrival of provision wagons. Reconnaissances have shown that 2,000 armed insurgents have retired to the mountains from the district between Indang and Maig, and that others have retreated along the coast from Novaleta toward Batangas.

Tuesday night Nolan's squadron of the Eleventh cavalry drove a body of insurgents from Maig. One American was killed and two were wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found.

The movement largely resembles Gen. Schwan's experience in the same country, except that the towns are now being garrisoned and that the insurgents refuse to fight, retreating southward and dividing into small bands, with the apparent intention of reassembling later. The plan of catching a large number between two brigades has failed. About 100 insurgents have been killed, but comparatively few arms have been taken.

The region is full of amigos, who doubtless have been bearing arms which they have hidden. The women and children remain in their homes and the insurgents, as they fall back, release all prisoners they have captured.

It is asserted on high authority that Archbishop Nozaleda contends in his interviews with Monsignor Chapelle, the papal delegate, on behalf of the Roman church and the brotherhoods that the titles to all property held by the church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines should be recognized; that the Roman catechism should be taught in the primary schools; that the existing religious orders should continue to administer the parishes; that other parishes should be established under the same control and that the parochial control of cemeteries should continue.

In addition, Archbishop Nozaleda advises the continuation of the church's control of pawnshops and certain designated hospitals and schools, together with the establishment of a special form of parochial administration exacted by the actual conditions in the Philippines. Finally, he makes a plea for the continuation of the present missionary work of the church.

The inhabitants of the islands of Leyte and Samar are suffering from lack of food, resulting from the long blockade, the arbitrary confiscation of property and the levying of tribute by the so-called government of the Filipinos. The governors of both islands are Tagalos, who are appointed by Aguinaldo, and they hold the territories completely in their power, administering local affairs according to their own whims and accountable to no one.

The rebel forces, on the other hand, have never lacked food or money. The inhabitants, driven to desperation by the necessity of having to pay four times the normal price for food stuffs, organized against insurgent depredations, but, having no arms, they were unable to resist their oppressors.

MURDER AND LOVE.

They are Strangely Mixed Up in the Lives of Five Missourians.

Mountain Grove, Mo., Jan. 11.—The facts in the suicide of Joseph L. Moore, a man of 70, who shot his wife of 22 at their home at Astoria and then killed himself, have just become known. Mrs. Moore, as a girl, was engaged to James Winningham, the son of a once wealthy farmer. When the elder Winningham lost his property, the girl's father forced her to give up young Winningham and marry Robert Ford. Last year Ford died.

When Mrs. Ford refused to marry the aged Joseph Moore, he secured Winningham's promise to aid him in his suit, in consideration of three months' pension—$72. Winningham was successful and Mrs. Ford consented to the marriage last year. The father of Mrs. Moore objected to the gossip about his daughter and Winningham, and in a quarrel killed the elder Winningham and dangerously wounded the son. Mrs. Moore nursed the wounded man and when he recovered he was a frequent caller at her home. Her aged husband became jealous and committed suicide after shooting his wife. She is still alive and may recover.

A RAILWAY MYSTERY.

A New Line Built from Nowhere to Nowhere by Unknown Parties.

Lewiston, Idaho, Jan. 11.—The Pacific & Idaho Northern railway, now being built from Weiser, in the southern part of the state, north to Seven Devils, is the most mysterious piece of railroad building in the country. It begins nowhere and ends nowhere, yet over 100 miles of the finest road bed have been built and cash is paid for everything and only the best material is purchased. No one knows who is furnishing the cash or why the road is being built. It is believed, however, to be the Vanderbilt connecting link between the east and west.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. is to build 77 miles from Riparia to Lewiston and eventually this piece of road will connect the Oregon railway and Navigation Co. with the Oregon Short Line. This will make it possible to start a car at New York City and pull it to Portland, Ore., on tracks owned by the Vanderbilts.

A Judge Assassinated.

Florence, Ala., Jan. 11.—Judge W. B. McClure, of the probate court of Lauderdale county, was assassinated Tuesday night. Wednesday morning his body was found in the street, the rain beating upon the upturned face. He had been riddled with buckshot. Bloodhounds have been put on the track of the murderer.

Allen's Pension Bill.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Allen has introduced a bill granting a pension of $10 a month to every soldier and sailor who served in the civil war for three months or more.

TWO MEAN TOWNS.

Stories Told by Traveling Men About a Couple of Decidedly Poor Places to Live In.

They were talking about bad towns.

"The meanest place I ever was in," said the man who travels for a Chicago house, "is down in Massachusetts. Say, do you know what happened while I was stopping there once? A man had fallen through a hole in the sidewalk and sustained injuries that resulted in the loss of his right arm. He sued the city for damages, and the case was tried before a jury, which, the papers said, was composed of representative citizens. Well, what do you suppose they did to him? Brought in a verdict in favor of the city, holding that inasmuch as he was left-handed his injury didn't amount to anything."

"Yes," the cigar man said, "that's a pretty mean town, I admit, but I know of a worse one. This place is in Pennsylvania. An acquaintance of mine down there was injured some time ago in pretty much the same way the man you mentioned got hurt. He fell on a bad sidewalk and lost one of his legs. He sued the city, and didn't get anything. I never heard just why, but probably because the jurors didn't believe he needed more than one leg in his business, seeing that he was a barber and couldn't hone a razor or shave a man with his foot anyway. But wait, I haven't come to the point at which the real meanness developed. Being a poor man, he couldn't afford to buy a cork leg, so he had to get along with a wooden peg, and one day while he was crossing the principal street this peg in some way got wedged between a couple of paving stones right in the middle of the street car track. It took them nearly an hour to get him loose, and what do you suppose happened then? Blamed if they didn't go and fine him ten dollars and costs for obstructing traffic!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

How Woman Was Made.

A small boy in the Mission Sunday school of Bishop Fallows' church propounded an entirely new theory of creation last Sunday.

"Who made man?" asked the teacher, beginning, as in the good old days when orthodoxy used catechisms.

"God," was the prompt reply.

"And how did he make him?"

"Out of dust, ma'am; nothing but dust."

"And who made woman?"

"God made her, too, ma'am."

"How?"

The small boy hesitated, and then replied cheerfully: 'He caused a deep sleep to fall upon man and then took out his backbone and made the woman."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Approximated.

First Wife—Have you any idea what your husband's income is?

Second Wife—Oh, most anywhere between two and three o'clock in the morning.—Boston Courier.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The so-called modest violet commands a higher price, in proportion to its size, than any other flower at a greenhouse.—Atchison Globe.

The Queen & Crescent

Only 24 hours to New Orleans. The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line South.

The veracity of figures often depends upon the honesty of the statistician.—Chicago Daily News.

"An Empty Sack Cannot Stand Upright."

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is established as the standard preparation for the blood by its many remarkable cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

"LINENE" Collars & Cuffs

Reversible

Stylish, convenient, economical; made of fine cloth, and finished in pure starch on both sides alike. Turn down collars are reversible and give double service.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. **Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25c.** *By mail*, 30c. Send 6c. in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name size and style.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. 18, BOSTON

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 20 for 5c.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

British Campaign Has Been a Succession of Blunders.

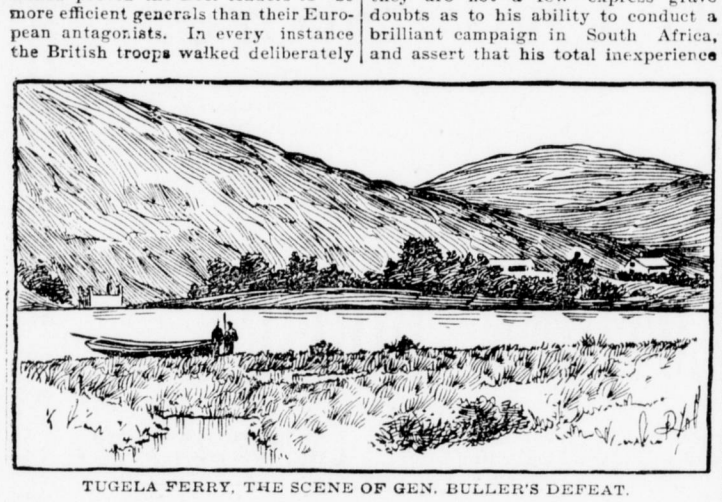
Englishmen Have Noble Faith in Their New Commander, Lord Roberts, and Gen. Kitchener, His Chief of Staff.

[Special Correspondence.]

As was foreshadowed in these columns several weeks ago, the government of Great Britain has been forced, by recent events in South Africa, to mobilize its entire reserve and to call upon the volunteer corps of the United Kingdom for service away from home. Had anyone suggested two months ago that such desperate steps would be necessary to hold the farmers of the two little Boer republics in check he would have been written down a visionary or a fool.

Surface observers forgot that the Boers did not engage in this unfortunate war for purposes of conquest, but, as they firmly and honestly believe, for the defense of their homes and their liberty. A brave people actuated by such motives—even though they may be exaggerated—becomes an enemy not to be despised in any circumstances. And when such patriotism is supplemented by rare bravery, warlike skill and a complete military equipment it is a match for any power, no matter how great, rich and powerful.

The British reverses at Ladysmith, Stormberg, on the Modder river and at Tugela ferry were not accidents. It may be true, as some British authorities assert, that they were due to the ineffectiveness of British artillery; but even admitting this rather lame excuse each of the engagements mentioned proved the Boer leaders to be more efficient generals than their European antagonists. In every instance the British troops walked deliberately



TUGELA FERRY, THE SCENE OF GEN. BULLER'S DEFEAT.

into a strategic trap from which they extricated themselves only after most stubborn resistance and terrible loss.

The bravery and courage of the British privates and subalterns cannot be praised too highly. Their valor was magnificent, but, like the gallant charge at Balaklava, it was not war. Hundreds of noble lives were wantonly sacrifices to the shortsightedness of commanders who failed to take even ordinary precautions against ambuscades and who conducted their campaigns along the lines of semi-savage warfare. One after the other of the British generals—from White down to Methuen, Gatacre and Buller—had to learn that there is a vast difference between fighting Indian mountaineers and savage Arabs and standing up against a foe who knows how to handle rapid-fire guns and is an adept at skill and trickery. The world now knows that these generals have already sacrificed 8,000 men in killed, wounded and captives to

GEN. LORD ROBERTS.
(From the Latest Photograph of the South African Commander.)

become convinced of a fact which has been patent for years to every war office on the continent of Europe, but which was denied and even ridiculed by every British commander from Wolseley down to the lowest general officer in the pay of the British crown—the fact that the Boers were fully prepared for the struggle.

Mistakes in military operations are, and always have been, looked upon as crimes unless, perchance, accident converted defeat into victory. Gen. Buller, whose arrival at Cape Town a few months ago was hailed with joy and popular acclaim, met the enemy—and the idol is shattered. The defeat at Tugela ferry, near Colenso, which resulted in loss of 1,100 men and a number of guns, was an incident for which the commander's superiors could patch up no satisfactory excuse, and consequently Buller had to be sacrificed. From commander in chief of all the troops in South Africa he was reduced to a plain corps commander; and Field Marshal Lord Roberts designated to assume command of the troops already in the field and those about to be sent to Natal and Cape Colony. To make the British position still stronger, as far as headquarters is concerned, Gen. Lord Kitchener, the hero of Khartoum and conqueror of the Soudan, was instructed to join Lord Roberts as chief of staff.

Whether Roberts, who is one of the bravest men in the British service, will succeed in invading and subjugating the Boer republics remains to be seen. Buller is as brave a man as ever rode a horse; yet he made a miserable failure, principally because he had never had an opportunity to fight a progressive, civilized foe. Roberts is in the same position. All his victories were won in the orient, the most notable being the battle of Kandahar, in 1880. He was at that time commander of the British forces in Afghanistan. In July he received news of the defeat of Gen. Burrow by the redoubtable Ayoub Khan. Roberts at once marched to the relief of Kandahar and in a campaign of three weeks wiped out the rebellious Afghan army. On his return to England he was the lion of the day. He was presented with the freedom of the city of London, thanked by parliament and made baron of Kandahar and Waterford. Later he served in Natal and the Transvaal and commanded the troops in the Madras presidency from 1881 to 1885, when he was elevated to the chief command of all the forces in India—in which post he was succeeded by Gen. White, who is now bottled up at Ladysmith. Lord Roberts, familiarly known to the rank and file as "Bobs," is 68 years of age. He was born at Cawnpore, India, educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and entered the army at 19, going to Bengal. He served with distinction through a number of campaigns in Africa and India before achieving his great fame at Kandahar, and during the Sepoy mutiny earned the Victoria cross for saving a number of men. Since 1895 he has been in command in Ireland, a post next in importance to that of commander in chief. His opponents—and they are not a few—express grave doubts as to his ability to conduct a brilliant campaign in South Africa, and assert that his total inexperience with civilized fighting methods will lead to a repetition of reverses.

Gen. Lord Kitchener, Field Marshal Roberts' chief of staff, was made baron of Khartoum in 1898 as a reward for his services in Soudan where, as sirdar of the Egyptian troops, he destroyed the power of Mahdism and its attendant evils. Gen. Kitchener, who is now 49 years of age, entered the army as lieutenant in 1871. Three years later he joined the survey of western Palestine under Capt. Conder. In 1877 he was placed in sole command of the party which executed the survey of Galilee. When the island of Cyprus was placed under British protection he was sent there to organize the land courts, later serving as vice consul at Erzeroum. In 1882 he volunteered for the Egyptian army, then being organized by Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. The first expedition for the relief of Khartoum saw Maj. Kitchener in the post of danger at Debbeh, where he attempted in vain to maintain communication with Gen. Gordon. After the catastrophe of Khartoum, which led to Gordon's death, Kitchener returned to England, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and made temporary commissioner at Zanzibar, in 1885. In the following year he was appointed governor general of the Red Sea littoral and commandant at Suakim. He advised the successful operations against the dervishes in 1888, and was made a C. B. for the gallant action at Toski in 1889. In 1890 he was made sirdar of the Egyptian army, in which capacity he achieved his greatest triumphs and victories.

By the end of January these two commanders will have at their disposal a force of 150,000 men—the flower of the British army. Opposed to them will be about 40,000 Boers, commanded by Gens. Joubert, Cronje and Schalkburger, all of them men without technical training, but familiar with every foot of ground, with every hill and every farm house located within the radius of military operations.

At the beginning of the war it was supposed that the Boers would be without effective artillery, but subsequent events demonstrated that instead of being without guns the farmers were in possession of far more effective weapons than the British invaders. There is a bare possibility that with all its wealth, and glory, and power, Great Britain will eventually be compelled to give up South Africa—a contingency which would not please the American people, because it would lead to the disintegration of the British empire, whose government, although guilty of many mistakes and much cruelty, has in the main represented the spirit of civilization. The loss of South Africa by itself would mean nothing, either to England or the world at large. But the spirit of rebellion which Boer success would kindle in India and elsewhere might undermine the stability and prosperity of many a state which to-day seemingly stands as firm as a rock.

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

BOERS REPULSED.

A Fierce Attack on Ladysmith is Beaten Back By the Town's Defenders—Other News of the War.

London, Jan. 8.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker, commanding at Cape Town:

"Gen. French reports, under date of January 6: 'The situation is much the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the first battalion of the Suffolk regiment.'

"From news just come to hand from them, I gather that with the authority of Gen. French, four companies of the First battalion advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieut. Col. Watson, commanding, gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given. Three-quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers, when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers.

"Gen. French reports that the Boer command which made the attack on January 4 lost 50 killed, beside wounded and prisoners. The command was dispersed."

A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated January 6, says: "Gen. White heliographs that he defeated the Boers this morning They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchesters actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

London, Jan. 9.—Gen. White still holds out, or did so 60 hours ago, when the Boers, ousted from their foothold inside the works, suspended their assault at nightfall. England has taken heart. The situation, however, is worse. The beleaguered force must have expended large amounts of ammunition, which cannot be replenished, and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counterbalanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the greater loss of the Boers.

Gen. White still needs relief, and the difficulties confronting Gen. Buller are as great as ever.

The former's unadorned sentences suggest eloquently the peril in which the town was for 14 hours, and how barely his 9,000 men were to keep from being overcome.

The chief concern for Gen. White is in respect of ammunition. His stock of ammunition must now be very low.

The war office has published the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

Frere Camp, Natal, Jan. 8.—The following is from White, dated 2 p. m., Sunday:

"'An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesar's camp and Wagon hill. The enemy was in great strength and pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy. Some of the entrenchments on Wagon hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us. The attack continued until 7:30 p. m. One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day. But at dusk, in a very heavy rain storm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet, in a most gallant manner, by the Devons. The enemy were repulsed everywhere with heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed.'"

London, Jan. 11.—During the interlude of apparent military inactivity and official secrecy Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have arrived at the seat of war.

London, Jan. 12.—Lee-Metford cartridges are running short in the British magazines and, according to a semi-official report, the war office purposes to fall back temporarily upon 100,000,000 "Mark IV" expanding bullets, most of which are already in storage in South Africa. The war office, however, has issued a strict order to the volunteers that the 50 rounds of "Mark IV" given them must be used in practice at home, none being taken to South Africa.

After the public announcement that no such bullet would be used in this war, its employment, the Daily Chronicle thinks, would be a serious breach of faith, especially as the British commanders have complained that the Boers occasionally use such projectiles.

The Daily Mail accuses the war office of "doctoring" official dispatches before their issuance, and cites particulars. The Daily Chronicle avers that there seems to be an official conspiracy against letting the truth be known.

Although the war office declines to confirm the report that Lord Methuen has been recalled to England, inquiries made at Methuen's home in Wiltshire have elicited the information that when he received his wound his horse threw him heavily and spinal and other injuries supervened.

The Daily Mail says: "We learn that in the attack on Ladysmith last Saturday the British losses were 14 officers killed, 34 wounded and over 800 non-commissioned officers and men killed or wounded. The Boer losses, we hear, are estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000."

Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 12.—Inspection of travelers bound to the Transvaal is revived under an old law. No one will be allowed to proceed unless he declares before his consul that he has no intention of fighting for the Boers.

Methuen Is Said to be Crazy.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—A special cable to the Tribune from London says: Lieut. Gen. Lord Methuen, commanding the column advancing to the relief of Kimberly, is to be relieved of his command within two weeks. Later he will be sent to Cape Town and eventually ordered home. When he reaches England he will be retired. Those who know the circumstances and the situation on Modder river equally well and who are willing to state facts plainly, say that Methuen's mind is unbalanced.

PRODUCED THE CASH.

A Witness in the Clark Bribery Case Exhibits $30,000 that Is Alleged to Have Been Given Out to Buy Votes.

Washington, Jan. 12.—More progress was made Thursday in the senatorial election investigation case of Seantor Clark, of Montana, than on any previous day of the sittings of the senate committee on privileges and elections in this case. Mr. Whiteside concluded his testimony and three other witnesses, State Treasurer Collins, State Senator W. A. Clark, of Madison county, a namesake but not a relative of the senator; Fred W. Cowan, a railroad conductor residing at Missoula, the home of Speaker Stiff, of the Montana house of representatives, were heard.

Mr. Collins' statement related entirely to the depositing of the $30,000 in $1,000 bills turned over to the legislative investigating committee by Mr. Whiteside and by that committee deposited with the treasurer. Mr. Collins exhibited this money and the exhibition attracted a large attendance of outsiders in the committee room.

Senator Clark's namesake detailed the particulars of his acceptance of $10,000 from Mr. Wellcome, said to be one of Mr. Clark's managers, on the understanding that he was to vote for Mr. Clark for the senate. The witness said he had only accepted the money for the purpose of exposing the proceeding.

State Senator Clark said Mr. Wellcome had told him that he would put the money in Mr. Whiteside's hands for him, but Mr. Clark said he replied that that was not satisfactory; that he did not doubt Mr. Wellcome's word, but that he "must see the money." Mr. Wellcome had then told him that big bills were scarce, but that "the old man" would arrive from Butte that night and he would bring plenty of cash with him. Accordingly the money—$10,000 in $1,000 bills—was given to him by Wellcome that night. After counting it he placed it in an envelope, marked the envelope and handed it to Mr. Whiteside for safe-keeping. He said that when Mr. Wellcome gave him the money he had called him over into a corner of his room and, holding the bills up, had said that he had a fine engraving he wanted to show him.

He stated that when the $30,000 in money was taken out of his pocket by Mr. Wellcome the latter laid it down on a steam radiator in the corner of the room. "I was not interested in the picture on the wall to which Mr. Wellcome directed my attention," he said. "I was looking after the money." Speaking of the fact that he had not kept some of his promises to Mr. Wellcome, the witness said that he did not consider it wrong to deceive "that kind of a man."

Mr. Cowan's connection with the proceedings were confined to a visit to Helena at the request of Mr. Bickford, one of Senator Clark's friends,

SEIZURES DISAVOWED.

The English Government Declares that the Capture of Food Stuffs Was an Error.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The answer of the British government to Mr. Choate's representations respecting the seizures of American flour and other goods on the three vessels Beatrice, Mashona and Maria has been received, and the following official statement has been given out by the state department:

"A telegram has been received from Ambassador Choate reporting an interview had by him with the Marquis of Salisbury in regard to the American shipments of flour and provisions on the detained British steamers Beatrice and Mashona and the Dutch steamer Maria. The British position as to food stuffs and hostile destination is that they can only be considered contraband of war if supplied for the enemy's forces, it not being sufficient that they are capable of being so used, but it must be shown that this was their destination at the time of seizure. This qualification virtually concedes the American contention that the goods were not subject to seizure and practically disavows the seizure, it not being claimed that there is any evidence of hostile destination."

COAL IN CUBA.

An Important Find Is Made in the Mayari District.

Santiago De Cuba, Jan. 12.—Business men, especially those interested in mining, were greatly interested in a test made Thursday of coal recently discovered in the Mayari district. A coal mine in Cuba would be of the greatest possible value. At present the price of coal is $8 per ton for ships and steam plants; and there is virtually no domestic consumption, owing to this prohibitive figure. Scientists have always held that it was impossible that coal should exist in Cuba; and all tests of reputed discoveries heretofore have resulted in failure.

In yesterday's test the fire was kept burning continually for ten hours. The coal appears to be a product between bituminous and cannel. With a strong draft it developed a remarkable degree of heat, and experts declare it equal to the best steam coal in the southern states.

The mining possibilities of Cuba would be enormous if cheaper coal could be secured. Many iron and manganese mines would be developed. Julian Cendoyoa is the owner of the claims, and there are indications of a deposit practically unlimited.

Explosion Causes a Panic.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 12.—The explosion of a bomb in a closet in Sanderson theater at Harvard last night, while 500 or 600 people were listening to a Beethoven pastoral by the Boston Symphony orchestra, not only put a sudden end to the concert, but for a few minutes, by reason of the panic which followed, threatened the lives of many in a rush for the doors. Fortunately the turmoil was calmed and the audience left quietly. The college authorities believe the whole affair was intended as a joke on the history class.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

It Will be Held in New York City in a Few Weeks and Thousands of Delegates Are Expected to Attend.

New York, Jan. 12.—At meetings held yesterday and last night the foundation plans were laid for the ecumenical conference to be held in this city from April 21 to May 1, 1900.

The meeting last night was merely a preliminary one, presided over by President Seth Low, of Columbia university, for the purpose of placing before those interested in the conference the general scope and working plan of the body to meet here in April. The meeting in the day was of a private nature, the best methods of interesting church men and women of the country in the undertaking being discussed.

It is expected that there will be present about 2,200 delegates from all over the world. Those from the United States and Canada will be expected to pay their own expenses, but the 400 or more from foreign countries will have their expenses paid and be entertained while here in the city.

A special committee will go to Washington to urge President McKinley to be present during one of the days.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has consented to act as honorary president, and the officials expect to have present ex-President Cleevland, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Philip, Chief Justice Brewer and many other notables from this and other countries.

The conference will be formally opened April 21, with a meeting in Carnegie hall. At this meeting addresses of welcome will be given and a general reception will follow. In the morning of the days during the conference delegates' meetings will be held at which the fundamental principles of missionary work will be discussed. In the afternoon public meetings will be held, at which prominent speakers will address the audiences. The plans of the conference also provide for a series of public receptions for the delegates.

The departments of work to be discussed in their relation to the determining aim of missions and the proportion and utility of each in conserving that aim, are those of evangelistic work, educational work, literary work, medical work, benevolent work and women's work.

A CHEMIST'S STORY.

He Tells of Finding Poison in the Corpses of Mrs. Adams and Barnet.

New York, Jan. 12.—The principal witness yesterday in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams was Prof. Rudolph H. Witthaus, the well-known chemist, who made an analysis of Mrs. Adams' stomach, of various portions of Harry C. Barnet's exhumed body and of the box containing an effervescent salt which it is said Barnet took before his death. Dr. Witthaus said that he found mercuric cyanide in the contents of the Barnet box and the common constituents of Kutnow powder. He found a small quantity of cyanide of mercury in Barnet's liver. In the kidneys he found mercury and in the brain mercury.

Witness then took up the Adams case. In the deadly bromo-seltzer bottle Prof. Witthaus said all the constituents of the powder found by him were the regular constituents of bromo-seltzer, except mercury and cyanogen.

Mrs. Florence E. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, who was present at the time of her mother's death, described the poisoning. Her story agreed with that told by Henry Cornish.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

Four Members of the Omaha School Board are Accused of Selling Their Influence.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 12.—Four members of the board of education were arrested Thursday on warrants charging them with accepting a bribe. They are: A. M. Cowie, G. G. Irey, George H. Hess and Frank A. Sears. The case grows out of the letting of a contract for Venetian blinds for several large new school buildings erected last year. The evidence on which the charge was made was furnished by Charles Chiniqy, the representative of the Bostwick & Burgess Co., of Ohio. He made affidavits to paying all of the accused except Cowie certain sums for their influence, and turned over to the authorities the checks with which the sums were paid, showing the endorsements of the accused, which were made when the checks were cashed. Cowie, he alleges, demanded money, but wanted more than he was willing to pay. A committee of the board is also investigating charges of bribery connected with other contracts.

Russia Wants the Land.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 12.—The opinions of the principal Chinese-Japanese papers as received by the steamer Empress of Japan, 13 days from Yokohama, indicate that Russia is revealing her intentions in the far east. The China Gazette says that, taking advantage of England's engagements in South Africa, the Russian government, through its consul at Hankow, has revived its claim to the Jardine-Matheson land, making a demand for the property in the most peremptory fashion. The Russian consul has announced his intention to take forcible possession of the property without further negotiations.

The Plague Appears at Rio.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The bubonic plague has appeared at Rio Janeiro, as is shown by the following cablegram received here last night by Surgeon General Wyman from Surgeon Havelburg, of the navy, and who is at Rio Janeiro: "There has been one death from plague at Rio Janeiro. This diagnosis is confirmed by bacteriological examination." Some weeks ago cases of the plague were said to exist at Santos and it would not be surprising to the officials here if later developments show that the case at Rio Janeiro is traceable to Santos.

NOT ONE ESCAPED

Every Person on a Wrecked Steamer Perished.

AT LEAST 60 IN NUMBER.

An Appalling Disaster on Newfoundland's Coast.

SANK BENEATH THE WAVES.

A Two-Masted Steamer, Name Unknown, Goes Ashore on a Rocky Ledge and the Wreck Takes Fire—Futile Attempts at Rescue.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 13.—The following comprise all the details regarding the wreck in St. Mary's bay that could be obtained up to midnight. The ship is a two-masted steamer, of nearly 3,000 tons, and probably carried a crew of 60, with possibly some passengers. She went ashore before daybreak on Thursday, striking a ledge at the foot of the cliff, where escape was hopeless. The crew launched the boats, but probably during the panic some were crushed against her sides, others being swamped, and all the occupants apparently perishing.

The ship was seen to be on fire by residents six miles away. Attracted to the scene, they found the after half of the wreck blazing fiercely, and the fore part under water. Kerosene in the cargo helped the blaze.

At that time only three men were left on board. Two were on the bridge and one was in the rigging. Those on the bridge were safe until about 2 p. m., when they were washed overboard and drowned, the bridge being carried away. The survivor, soon after leaving the rigging, swam to the rocks and twice endeavored to get a footing. Failing in this he made his way back to the rigging, where he died of exposure during the night.

Many dead bodies were visible in the surf. Two of them thrown up in a cove cannot be reached, owing to the heavy sea. One is thought to be that of a woman.

Boats and other wreckage are strewn among the rocks for miles. Yesterday was more stormy than the day before and it was impossible to reach the wreck, which has gone to pieces to such an extent that it has sunk beneath the waves. A severe gale is raging, which is likely to reduce her to fragments.

The wreck commissioner hopes to be able to obtain her name to-day. Residents along the shore made every possible effort to rescue the survivor in the rigging, but lacking proper outfits they were unable to succeed.

There is not the slightest prospect that any soul on board escaped death, as the intense mid-winter cold would kill any who escaped drowning.

$1,710 for a Postage Stamp.

New York, Jan. 13.—One postage stamp brought $1,710 last night at the sale of the collection of F. W. Hunter, of this city. This is the largest sum any stamp has ever brought in this country at auction. It was a specimen of the first issue of British Guiana, in 1850. It is of the two-cent denomination, printed in black on a pink ground and without perforations. The stamp was purchased by a prominent stamp and coin company of this city, who represented an English collector. Mr. Hunter bought this specimen for $1,010.

A Huge Freight Wreck.

Wilmerding, Pa., Jan. 13.—A monster freight wreck occurred here last evening on the Pennsylvania railroad. Freight train No. 808, eastbound with 75 cars, broke in two just when it reached this point and 30 cars were derailed and piled high at the side of the track. Traffic is blocked on all tracks. The train was made up of merchandise cars and the wrecked cars are piled 75 feet high. All of the train crew has reported safe and it is not yet known whether any one is under the wreck, but it is thought not.

Boers' Strength Grows.

London, Jan. 13.—An apparently well-informed correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer strength, originally 83,000 men, is now heavily augmented by Cape Colonists, and the enemy's fighting forces may be estimated fairly at 100,000 men and 206 guns. The Boers are not compelled to guard their communications. Their grass is good, the crops are growing, vegetables, cattle and sheep are plenty and game is abundant."

An Earl Dies.

London, Jan. 13.—The death of the Earl of Ava is reported from Natal, where he was wounded in a fight with Boers. As the earl never married, Lord Terrence Blackwood, of the foreign office, who married Miss Florence Davis, daughter of John H. Davis, of New York City, becomes heir to the marquisate of Dufferin and the estates. The late earl went out as a war correspondent, although latterly he had been on Sir George White's staff.

Thousands of Witnesses Expected.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Goebel-Taylor and Beckham-Marshall contest committees will each hold meetings to-day at which they will arrange for the trial of the contests. The hearing of evidence will begin Monday. About 5,000 witnesses are expected.

Newton in a Prison Cell.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Fred L. Newton, the defaulting paying teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guarantee Co., was on Friday placed in a cell at police headquarters, pending the report of the grand jury.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

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Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less, $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

POINTED COMMENT.

The surplus during the present fiscal year will do nicely for beginning the Nicaraguan canal.

***

It is only common decency for the United States not to add at present to England's difficulties.

***

England's nerve in calmly continuing her seizures, is taking away the breath of the nations of the world.

***

"Mystery hunting" goes on unabated in both Houses of Congress undiscouraged by continued failures to make a bag.

***

If Col. Bryan has been informed that he has a chance of winning this fall, he must be like Lord Methuen—deceived by his guides.

***

It was rubbing it in for Col. Blake's Irish brigade to march the captured Irish Fusiliers into Pretoria under the Irish flag.

***

Governor Smith of Maryland, though a Democrat, is an expansionist. He believes that he can be Governor and retain his seat in Congress.

***

It is nothing new for the Government to deposit money in National banks. In Mr. Cleveland's first term, he deposited over $59,000,000,

***

The Daily Slush Bucket has missed a trick. It hasn't yet sent a correspondent to Manila to describe Mrs. Aggie's captured undergarments.

***

The Czar explains that he is merely experimenting when he sends his troops to the borders of India. He doesn't mean anything—yet.

***

Senator Beveridge says that the Philippines are one of the garden spots of the earth, and that Luzon is healthier than New York.

***

It is rather late to say it, but we are constrained to remark that Emperor William has decided to see to the shortcoming of the twentieth century.

***

Col. Bryan denies that he intends to ride an ostrich. But he will attempt the infinately harder task of again attempting to ride the Chicago platform.

***

It is probable that those gory tales from Kentucky are exaggerations, but if they prove true the United States government will preserve order there.

***

Five hundred American cats have been sent to Manila. Where is Petti. grew? He should resolute towards this contemplated tyrany towards free born rats.

***

While Billy Mason is presenting resolutions of sympathy with pretty much everybody, he should not neglect St. Lewis and the Chicago sewage canal.

***

What has become of Mr. Watterson? He was billed in large letters to appear at the Jackson-day love feast at Omaha but he didn't show up. Why this thusness?

***

An indication of the prosperity of the country under the present administration, is found in the fact that in last November alone, orders were placed for 11,281 cars and 396 locomotives.

***

The wonder is, not that Senator Culperson should wish not to lead the Democratic hosts this fall, as it is that Senator Jones of Arkansas should wish to do it.

***

Democrats who expected anything from Mr. Sulzer's resolution to investigate Secretary Gage, should have studied the former's record of results and compared it with his list of attempts.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart.

v34-n2-1y

No better barometer of business can be found than the railroads, those great transporters of the products of industry and labor. The gross earnings of all roads in the United States, reporting to Dun's Review for the first half of December showed a gain of 10.1 per cent. over the prosperous year 1892.

The difficulties which surround the men who are trying to frame legislation to regulate trusts are illustrated by the fact that the British government, with its strong centralization, finds it impossible to draft legislation to control trusts, which are quite as prevalent and successful in that country as in the United States.

Democratic spellbinders are now evolving a theory to show the disadvantage of increased wages. Higher wages, they will say, mean, of course, greater cost of production and necessitate a higher charge for manufactured articles, and the farmer is therefore compelled to mortgage his farm to buy silk hats and rosewood hayrakes.

Mr. Bryan will please make a note, for use on his Eastern converting tour, that on January 2 of the new year the wages of 25,000 Pittsburg steel and glass operatives were advanced five and ten per cent., and in some cases even more. Under Mr. Bryan's method this occurrence can doubtless be explained into a misfortune.

The efforts of the free-traders to veil their attacks upon the protective tariff, which has brought activity to thousands of factories and given employment and better wages to several million American workingmen, under the guise of an anti-trust crusade in the coming campaign will not succeed. All that is necessary to do is to point to the flourishing condition of trusts in Great Britain, well known as the home of free trade.

The action of the administration in bringing about an "open door" agreement among nations with reference to our commerce with China has awakened general interest in our trade with the Orient and its prospective development, and many leading men in the Democratic party, both North and South, are cordially commending the course of the government in its efforts to develop our foreign trade in that part of the world.

Some of the Western railroads are complaining that, after making great efforts to secure adequate transportation, the farmers are holding their grain instead of shipping it. This is interesting when it is recalled, only a few years ago the farmers were not able to hold their crops until prices suited them, but were forced to sell at the earliest possible moment to enable them to pay their debts incurred under Democratic rule. The farmers are enjoying their share of the present good times.

Senator Kyle's reasons for determining to vote for the gold standard are simply an example of the conditions which are causing many other leaders to abandon the silver cause. He says, "Though I am a bimetallist and have been so from conscientious conviction for twenty-five years, I would rather take the most undiluted gold standardism than accept bimetallism with the ingredients of radical socialism that are now associated with it. We have been practically operating under the gold standard for thirty years, and having brought ourselves into harmony with the monetary systems of the world, it is a doubtful proposition whether it is right to again disturb values in the world when by such action we do injustice to the creditor class and at the same time put ourselves out of joint with the rest of the world."

The gold which is going to Europe need not worry the calamity criers at all. It is going there because it commands a higher rate of interest there than can be obtained for it here, and not for the purpose of debt-paying. So long as the trade balance is in the neighborhood of forty million dollars monthly in favor of this country, it will not be necessary to export gold to Europe for debt-paying purposes.

JASPER HARRIS'

GENERAL

CLEARANCE SALE!

WE have resolved to clear the decks, and when we determine to do a thing we enter into it heart and soul. We want to clear every heavy-weight garment out of our store within the next THIRTY DAYS, and are ready to

SACRIFICE ON EVERY SUIT, OVERCOAT, ULSTER OF OUR STOCK,

FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

This means more to the buyer than ever before. Such a chance seldom occurs, so take advantage of it. You save from 25 to 50 per cent. on all Men's and Boys' Ulsters, Children's Suits, and in fact on everything you will buy of us during this sale

☞REMEMBER We make this wonderful offer at the beginning of 1900, with confidence in the intelligence of the people to whom we have always given the worth of their money. These unusual values we want the people to possess. We must make room for our SPRING STOCK.

Look Through Our Store.

The prices and the goods will tell you a tale that will surprise you. This sacrifice sale extends also to our HAT and CAP Department, and our FURNISHING GOODS Department. The man who misses this sale is a loser.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

METZGER'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, EMPORIUM, PA.

LATE WASHINGTON NEWS.

President McKinley Assists Democratic Probers--The Financial Bill in the Senate--House Canal Bill Attracts Attention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th, 1900.—"Publish copies of every record of my administration, if called for," is the sum and substance of President McKinley's instructions to the members of his Cabinet. That is the straight-forward answer of the man who knows that the closer his official acts are studied, the higher his administration will stand, to the roundabout attempts of the Democrats and assistant Democrats to play politics by offering all sorts of resolutions asking for all sorts of information, so worded as to arouse suspicion in the minds of the suspiciousiy inclined that their authors know of something discreditable on the part of some branch of the administration. This offer to furnish any information desired by Congress, together with President McKinley's request to the Republican loaders in both branches of Congress that they would not take advantage of the Republican majority to defeat resolutions of inquiry offered by Democrats, has disconcerted the Democrats, and they seem in doubt as to what they shall do next.

The Democratic Senators seem to be even more afraid of the financial question than were the Democrats in the House during the debate on the Republican financial bill. There was something almost pathetic in the attitude of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, when he asked Senator Aldrich, who is in charge of the financial bill, if no more Republicans intended to speak on the bill, and acknowledged that no Democrat was ready to speak. Senator Aldrich promptly replied that the Republicans were ready to vote on the bill, but were willing to allow its opponents to do all the speaking against it they wished. So far the only speech in the Senate against the bill has been made by Senator Stewart, who is a long ways from being a Democrat, notwithstanding his radical silver views. Mr. Bryan is expected in Washington this week, enroute to the Eastern States, where he is going to try to convince the prosperous people that the country isn't getting along all right. Perhaps after they confer with him, the Democratic Senators will be ready to do more talking, although rumor says that Mr. Bryan himself has promised not too much silver talking in the East.

The Roberts report will go to the House this week, and there isn't the slightest doubt that Roberts will go back to Utah, a wiser, if not a happier man.

Mr. G. M. Lambertson, who, in addition to being one of Nebraska's leading lawyers, is an authority on State politics, is in Washington on legal business. In answer to questions on the political outlook in the State, he said he was absolutely certain that the next legislature, which will elect two Senators, will be Republican.

Mr. F. B. Shepard, who is U. S. Commissioner at St. Michaels, Alaska, says the action of President McKinley in making Alaska a military division, under command of Gen. Randall, will be joyful news to the law abiding residents of that territory, as under existing conditions, the civil authorities are powerless to preserve order. He thinks the size of Alaska will soon make it necessary to divide it into two territories.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, will favorably report Chairman Hepburn's bill, providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, by this government, as soon as the required territory is acquired from Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and Mr. Hepburn thinks the bill will pass the House at this session. That the sentiment of the House favors the bill is unquestionably true, but the desire on the part of some members to wait for the report of the Canal Commission, which will be available next winter, may prevent action at this session

Spreads Like Wildfire.

You can't keep a good thing down. News of it travels fast. When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist, of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience." You know why? Most diseases begin disorders of the stomach, liver. kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, rundown man or woman. Only 50 cents. Sold by L. Taggart, Druggist, guaranteed.

A 90-year-old survivor of the famous U. S. cruiser Kearsarge, has been obliged to seek the almshouse.

In pulmonary trouble, the direct action of Ballard's Horehound Syrup upon the throat, chest and lungs, immediately arrest the malady, by relieving the distress, cutting the phlegm and freeing the vocal and breathing organs. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. jan

Points for Emporium Buyers for 1900.

See my JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH Offerings.

YOUR best interest demands it. Have ordered quick sales in all departments. A saving of 15 to 25 per cent. for you, on DRESS GOODS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SPRING CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A Record Breaking Sale

of Ladies' and Children's Capes and Jackets. Better take advantage of the low prices for 1900 at

H. C. OLMSTED'S

EMPORIUM, PA.

SILBERMAN BROS.

RAW FUR HOUSE

is the largest house of its kind in the country. We pay spot

Cash for all kinds of Skins and Furs.

Our assorting is considered the most liberal and our remittances the most prompt. We remit by draft, money order or cash on the same day the shipment arrives. We charge no commission on furs, and pay express or freight charges when same do not exceed 10 per cent of the value of shipment. We keep you posted at all times on the prices of all kinds of furs. Write to-day for Price List and Quotations. As to our responsibility we refer by permission to—

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IOWA NATIONAL BANK, Ottumwa, Iowa.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, Chicago.
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"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grip and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

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DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

BEEF, IRON AND WINE.

For a tired feeling or a debilitated condition in consequence of a serious illness, or a simple "bad cold," try a bottle of Dodson's Beef, Iron & Wine. A wonderful tonic. It will do you good.

R. C. DODSON.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Nov. 21, 1899.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 10
Graham, "	55
Rye "	55
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	95
Chop Feed, "	95
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	53
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

Joshua Bair is sorely afflicted with rheumatism.

Patrick Clair, of Cameron, transacted business in town on Monday.

J. P. Felt has gone to his Florida home to pass the balance of the winter.

F. X. Blumle, of Emporium, was in town Wednesday.—Austin Autograph.

Chas. Hockley has been having a tussle with the grip for the past week.

Mrs. H. W. Bliss, who has been seriously ill, is some better at this writing.

Wm. Zuber, of Williamsport, is now employed as clerk in First National Bank.

John Wygant came down from Portage and attended court on Monday.

O. L. Bailey and wife, of Sinnemahoning, shopped in Emporium Monday evening.

Hon. J. K. P. Hall, of Ridgway, and Andrew Kaul, of St. Marys, visited in Emporium on Monday.

Mrs. R. C. Potter, of Cameron, was a PRESS caller this morning and reads her own paper for 1900.

John A. Wykoff, of Grove, attended court on Monday and squared up with ye printer for another year.

Mr. F. M. Hanna left for Olean on Monday in response to a telegram announcing that his wife was dying.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard returned on Friday evening from Buffalo and Olean where they were visiting the past two weeks.

Vitalis Swanson, of Cherry street, was made supremely happy by the advent of a girl baby at his home last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Urban Boutain were called to Sherbrook, Canada, on Tuesday on accout of the serious illness of Mrs. B's mother.

Robt. Clark, of West Ward, one of our industrious citizens was a PRESS caller on Monday and added his name to our list for 1900.

Miss Gertie Gantz and Miss Clara Seger, two of Emporium's most popular young ladies, were agreeable PRESS callers on Tuesday.

A. D. Gould, of Eldred, stopped in Emporium on Monday, while enroute east, to visit his sisters and shake hands with old friends.

Miss Lizzie Ludlam, one of Emporium's most estimable young ladies, has returned from an extended visit with Mrs. H. A. Cox, at Philadelphia.

Thos. McCaslin had the misfortune to sprain his right ankle last Saturday evening while coasting on Maple street. Tom saved the ladies from injury by sticking to the coaster.

Mrs. S. C. Hyde, after visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. F. Moore at this place, left Tuesday for Port Allegany on a short visit, after which she goes to Florida to spend the winter.

Squire Blodgett came up from Sinnamahoning on Tuesday to transact some business and called to see the PRESS. We regret to learn that he has been suffering with rheumatism.

Judge Bonham came up from Franklin, where he is engaged in business, to assist in holding license court on Monday. He remained with his family until yesterday, when he returned to Franklin.

John Hemphill, one of the furnace employees, is laid up with a severe cold.

Miss Susie Wheaton, of East Ward, was a PRESS business caller on Wednesday.

Geo. A. Walker, Sr., has returned from Scranton, where he visited his son J. M.

Mrs. M. S. Winfield has charge of the Public Library. An excellent selection and deserving lady.

Mrs. F. D. Leet is greatly improved. Hopes are entertained that she may recover without an operation.

Joe M. Shafer, Jr., of Sinnemahoning, has accepted a position at Mt. Carmel. He left on Monday for his new post of duty.

Our good townsman Geo. H. Stevens, on Wednesday received the sad intelligence of the death of his father, who resides in Maine.

The Misses Virginia and Carrie Miller, of Williamsport, are guests of their sister, Mrs. C. E. Crandall, on West Allegheny Avenue.

Dr. Smith visited Harrisburg on Tuesday and assisted in counting the vote for State Treasurer, as a member of the legislative committee.

Dr. E. J. Russ, of St. Marys, came down last Friday to consult with Dr. Bardwell in regard to Mrs. Bardwell's case. We are pleased to state that the lady is greatly improved.

Mr. Mansfield Moore, of Canesraga, N. Y., was a PRESS visitor yesterday. He returned home this morning with the remains of his brother, Isaac Moore.

Postmaster Seger will bring action against Mr. M. Y. Norton, the champion clam chowder maker, to compel him to provide in the future for the small eaters, like himself (Seger) and Fred Hill.

County Commissioner A. W. Mason, of Gibson, while attending to his duties in Emporium on Tuesday took time to pay his respects to the PRESS. Mr. M. will commence the lumber job for Brown, Clark & Howe, next spring, upon the land recently purchased from S. S. Hackett.

The Sunday school class of Mr. C. G. Minick in the M. E. Church, of this place, had a royal feast at the hospitable home of their teacher on Tuesday evening last. They had won the Christmas prize in the Sunday School contest for a big turkey which had been offered as a reward to the class making the largest contribution for charity, and Mr. Minick got them up a royal feast. There were nineteen in attendance and they all report a grand time.—Ridgway Advocate.

WASHIGTON.

Special Low-Rate Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on December 23, February 21, March 15, and April 7, it will run special excursions from points on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie to Lock Haven, inclusive, to Washington, for the benefit of all who may wish to visit the National Capitol. Round-trip tickets, good going on all regular trains on day of issue, and good returning on any regular train within ten days, exclusive of going date, will be sold at rate of $10 from Erie, St. Marys and intermediate points; $8.95 from Drittwood; $8.15 from Renovo; $7.30 from Lock Haven; and proportionate rates from other points.

Holders of special excursion tickets to Washington, can purchase at the Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices in Washington, excursion tickets to Richmond at rate of $4.00 and to Old Point Comfort (all rail) at $6.00; from the pursers of the Northfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, excursion tickets (not including meals and staterooms on steamers) to Old Point Comfort or Northfolk, Va., at $3.50, and to Virginia Beach, Princess Anne Hotel, at $4.50; and at the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Company, excursion tickets to Mt Vernon and return at rate of 50 cents.

For full information consult small handbills, apply to ticket agents, or address E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.. 1519-41-18t

OLD MEXICO.

Twenty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through Old Mexico by special pullman train of parlor-smoking-dining, sleeping, compartment and observation cars, to leave New York and Philadelphia February 12, visiting all the principal points of interest in the "Land of Montezuma," and spending five days in the City of Mexico.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $300 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C. Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1530-45-6t

It is a somewhat curious and satisfactory fact that if Great Britain succeeds in forcing the Boers to pay an indemnity, it will have to be raised by taxation from the pockets of the foreign mine owners of the Transvaal.

Farmers who observe that "territorial fine medium scoured" wools are now worth 60 cents a pound in the New York market against 30 cents in 1895, under the Democratic Free-Trade Tariff law, and that "XX Ohio" wools now bring 32 cents in the same market against 16 cents in 1895, will not advise their Democratic friends to make the Tariff a leading issue in 1900. —Potsdam (N. Y.) Courier.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs or Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing that has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on L. Taggart, Druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Napoleon, were he alive, could not meet the present physical requirements of a private in the U. S. army.

Reward.

We, the undersigned druggists, offer a reward of 50 cents to any person who purchases of us, two 25 cent boxes of Baxter's Mandraks Bitters Tablets, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Price 25 cents for either tablets or liquid. We will also refund the money on one package of either if it fails to give satisfaction. L. Taggart. R. C. Dodson. 34-25ly

Prescott, the American historian, was nearly blind when he wrote "The Conquest of Mexico."

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. jan

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on two 25 cent bottles or boxes of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommeded. It is highly recommended as a tonic and blood purifier. Sold liquid in bottles, and tablets in boxes. Price 25 cents for either. One package of either guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. L. Taggart, R. C. Dodson. 34-24-ly

TABLER'S BUCK EYE PILE OINTMENT
CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.
A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY for PILES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Prepared by RICHARDSON MED. CO., ST. LOUIS.
For sale by L. Taggart. 34-1-ly.

A breath of Pine Balsam in every cake.

Harfina SOAP

A Product of Perfect Purity

Cures Pimples

Eruptions, blotches, etc., are frequently caused by using soaps made from strong animal fats which irritate and poison the skin. Harfina Soap contains nothing objectionable to be disguised by deceptive perfume. It possesses the highest antiseptic emollient and healing properties and is therefore especially adapted to the needs of the complexion, scalp, hair and nursery.

It clarifies the skin and keeps the hair, root and fibre healthy and perfectly clean, and free from disease parasites, making the hair fine, soft, flexible, silken, and the scalp healthy and free from dandruff.

25c. Cakes at leading drug shops, or 3 cakes, 65c. Mailed on receipt of price by LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED

quickly at home by an invisible device; helps ears as glasses help eyes. Music, conversation, whispers heard. No pain. Self-adjusting. Used and endorsed by physicians. Write to F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N.Y. for illustrated book of testimonials, 36 pages. FREE

WE ARE READY FOR
Winter? Are You?
R. SEGER & SON,
Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.

UP-TO-DATE CLOTHIERS.

We took time by the forelock and made our purchases of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Thereby securing the cream of the market. Times are not as they used to be—"the early bird catches the worm." Our customers shall have the benefit. In clothing we have secured the very popular

SCHLOSS BRO'S & CO.'S BALTIMORE CLOTHING.

This firm manufactures the best goods in the market and we are pleased to show our customers their clothing.

STYLISH HATS.

When we say we have the most stylish line of late fall and all-winter shapes in Hats we mean just what we say. We have never yet seen a larger or better line in this county.

ALL UP-TO-DATE,

We have recently disposed of all old goods and our present line has been selected new in every department.

R. SEGER & SON.
Emporium, Pa

BEST GOODS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

DAY'S

PROMPT AND RELIABLE SERVICE.

Emporium's Progressive Grocery and General Market.

Every economical housewife knows, that the best is cheapest and goes farthest. THE BEST! That's the kind of goods we handle, and strive unceasingly to make our service correspond with the goods.

Have you tried the HEINZ Apple Butter? It's fine, 12c lb. 3 lbs. for 35 cts. Fort Henry brand, Apple Butter 10c can. Fresh Creamery Butter, Full Cream Cheese, Home Rendered Lard. The choicest Meats at prices that compete with any, quality considered. Crown Head Carolina Rice, 8c lb. 3½ lbs. for 25c. Florida Oranges, 40c, 45c and 50c per dozen.

CRACKERS. Not the kind that are tough and stale, but fine, fresh, crisp goods. Niagara Cow Milks, 9c lb. 3 lbs. 25c. Cream Oysters, 8c lb. Excelsior Butter, 10c lb. Reception Flakes, 15c, per package. Always fresh and reliable.

Prunes, sweet, tender and juicy, but small, 7c lb. 4 lbs. 25c. Others that are larger, 8c, 10c and 15c lb.

The latest addition to our stock is PILLSBURY'S FLAKED OAT FOOD, made from the best white oats, under the Pillsbury process, 2 lb. package. 12c.

Our "Royal" blend Coffee is the hight of perfection, 35c lb. 3 lbs. for $1.00. "Ja-vo-ko," Mocha, Java flavor, is a medium priced, high grade Coffee, and will please, 20c lb.

Try PRATT'S FOODS, the true and tried regulators for animals and poultry

Telephone 6, Fourth St. J. H. DAY.

Closing Out at Cost.

Having determined to close out my entire stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, etc., at once in order to make room for the large Grocery and Meat trade coming my way, I shall dispose of

Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Dry Goods, Etc., at Cost.

SEE THESE BARGAINS.

40 Pieces Print at 4c, former price 7c.
50 Pieces Apron Ginghan, 5c, former price, 8c.
20 Pieces Cambric Lining, 3c, former price, 6c.
10 Pieces Shambra, 10c, former price, 12½c.
20 Pieces Dress Goods, at one-half former price.
15 Pieces Canton Flannel, at cost.
15 Pieces Outing Flannel, best quality, 8c.
20 Pieces Toweling at cost.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Colt's Spool Cotton, Corsets, White Goods, Notions, Ribbons, Carpet Warp, Table Oil Cloth, Yarn, Etc., Etc.

Large Line of Corsets at and below Cost.

NO FAKE SALE. YOURS FOR THE MONEY.

A Clean Sweep of the Dry Goods Department.

Our Popular Grocery and Meat Market,

Is more popular than ever and we shall continue to improve to meet the wants of the people. New goods received daily. In Meats and Poultry we have always been on the front seat of the band wagon and held the reins. Our meats are always nice, fresh and healthful. Home-fed cattle have always been our motto, and you know what you are eating when you buy of us.

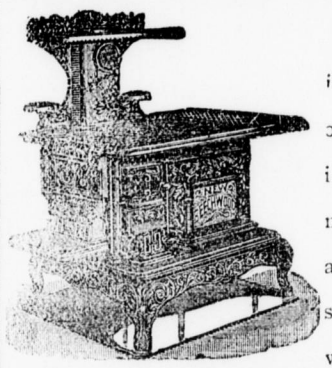
Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

FRANK SHIVES.

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING. HEATING AND GAS STOVES



Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Cal and see them.

WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

PITHY PLEA OF A CHILD.

I think the world is really sad,
I can do nothing but annoy;
For little boys are all born bad,
And I am born a little boy.

It doesn't matter what's the game,
Whether it's Indians, trains, or ball;
I always know I am to blame,
If I amuse myself at all.

I said one day on mother's knee:
"If you would send us right away
To foreign lands across the sea,
You wouldn't see us every day.

"We shouldn't worry any more,
In those strange lands with queer new toys;
But here we stamp and play, and roar,
And wear your life out with our noise.

"The savages would never mind,
And you'd be glad to have us go
There, nobody would be unkind,
For you dislike your children so."

Then mother turned, and looked quite red,
I do not think she could have heard;
She put me off her knee instead
Of answering me a single word.

She went, and did not even nod,
What had I said that could annoy?
Mothers are really very odd
If you are born a little boy.
—Spectator.

FREE-LANCE

By CHAUNCY C. HOTCHKISS

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CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

I had worked with feverish haste, knowing that the outcome of this episode with the Ajax would terminate for good or evil in a mighty short time. Once they ran off our track we would be comparatively safe, though, to lessen this possibility, I surmised that they would themselves be guided by the drift, only using their oars that they might make their speed greater than that of the schooner. By so following they might hope to overtake us, and doubtless would have done so only we were now at the point where the rush of the Hudson meets that of the Sound river, and the rips and whirlpools formed by the mingling of these waters off and below Nutten's island were constantly creating counter streams and cross currents that shifted and spun with the minutes, ever changing and never at rest save at the brief intervals of slack water on the turning of the tides.

Beyond the gurgling and rushing of the stream not a sound could I now hear, though once or twice I was sure I caught the thumping of oars in their tholes and heard voices of men. But if I did, they went wide of us, for the minutes swung into half an hour at least, and the half hour into a whole one, yet nothing of the boats from the Ajax did I see.

And now I took a deep breath and moved, for during this time of terrible suspense we on deck had barely stirred. Not a sound had come from below, nor had an attempt to uncover the windows been made, and yet I knew one man had a broken nose from a musket butt, and both must be pressed for want of air. Mistress Gertrude still sat on the cabin top, and crouched low near the companion door, with pistol in hand, was her brother.

As patient as was this girl, she was human flesh, and a delicate bit of femininity at that. The cabin top could not be made permanent quarters for her, and, though I believe she would have collapsed from sheer exhaustion ere offering a word of complaint, it was an uncalled-for sacrifice for her to remain longer unsheltered and seated on bare, hard planking. Up to the present comfort had not been considered, but now that immediate danger was past, I turned my thoughts to the young lady, and cast about for a retreat to which she might retire. Save the hold or the forecastle, no spot was available, and either would be repugnant to one of her fastidious tastes. Still, shelter she must have; I would see to it presently, but now I became more than curious to know what deviltment was meant by the continued silence of the two desperate men caged in the cabin.

It struck me that the quiet, coupled with what had gone before, might bear a mighty significance, and going softly to a corner of the tarpaulin, I quickly threw it up and looked in. The light was out. Drawing back out of range I called Scammell by name, and then Lounsbury, but received no reply. Putting the threat of death in my demand for an answer, I still received nothing in return; so clambering to the cabin top, I laid my ear above a dead-light to catch a sound of movement within, but had hardly taken my position when both nose and lungs were assailed by such a mixed stench of burned powder, lamp soot, rum and foulness in general as to almost turn my stomach, though it at once cleared up the mystery.

Here, now, was my threat to stifle them carried out better than I knew. Dragging off the tarpaulin, I pushed away the hatch cover, drew the bayonet from the staple, forced back the companion slide and entered. The first thing I did was to stumble over a man's body on the floor, and then I turned and got to the deck, for the air in the cabin was more than I could at once endure. Letting the place clear for a little, I fetched the galley lantern and went down once more. The cabin was yet filled with a heavy blue mist, and the sulphurous fumes were choking. Lounsbury lay on the floor with his face covered with blood, apparently dead, both eyes being swollen and his countenance blackened beyond recognition. His companion sat on the cushioned transom, jammed into a corner betwixt a berth and the bulkhead. He was unconscious, and, with his tongue hanging out, was breathing feebly. Physically he was alive, but, through liquor and foul air, was so dead drunk that nothing could have roused him. Three empty brandy bottles lay about, together with Scammell's saber, a broken sword, pistols and tobacco pipes, while on the table, the cotton cover of which was burned to ashes, were the remains of a leathern powder pouch rent by explosion.

No wonder they had succumbed. In their tipsiness, or though the carelessness of desperation, they had fired their ammunition, the amount not having been sufficient to cause more than the muffled blow and flash I had heard and seen on the instant of our being hailed by the Ajax. This, with the smoke of the previous firing, together with the heat and closeness of the quarters, had created a smudge and foulness in which none but a drunkard could have lived a minute. They had evidently been deep in some scheme to blow open the forward door (which showed signs of attack) when a spark from a pipe caused the plot to harass the plotters. Lounsbury had been the chief sufferer, and thus was accounted for his blackened face and his cry for air and water.

However, it could not have hit my turn better had I laid the train of events myself, nor was it long before I had the two lying on the deck and knew the cabin was sweetening and would soon be a fit retreat for Miss King. Neither was it long before I discovered that Lounsbury was not as dead as he was drunk, though hardly as far gone in liquor as Scammell, who could have been pitched over the rail and passed to the next world without the slightest inconvenience to himself. And more's the pity 'twas not done.

Like bags of dunnage I took them by their collars, hauling them amidships, and then clapped the wrists and legs of both into irons, articles which in those days stood somewhat ahead of the medicine chest in importance, and frequently in use. With a mingled feeling of pity, hatred, and disgust, I soused the sots with a bucket of salt water, and then left them for Nature to bring to life. As I moved aft I caught the freshness of a small, early morning breeze, and felt that ere long the protecting blanket of fog would be rolled away. Much would I have given for a knowledge of our exact whereabouts, but as this was impossible, nothing remained but to prepare the schooner for sailing as soon as we could get our bearings. 'Twas a small job to cast off the gaskets and get loose the headsails ready for hoisting, but another matter for Ames and myself alone to run the heavy canvas of the main and foresails to their mast heads. I was fearful that the rattling blocks and rustling of the great cloths might herald our situation, but nothing came of it, and after a deal of hauling we got something like a slack set to the sails which for months had been mildewing against their booms.

Gradually a lividness came over the fog, and, as the light of the coming day strengthened, it showed the mist driving across us like wads of smoke. As the light broadened I went to the binnacle to see how we were heading, but found the compass gone from it, and, on examination, discovered that all my instruments had been confiscated saving the telltale screwed into the cabin ceiling. This, like the hanging lantern, was begrimed by a white deposit from the explosion, but, on clearing it with my palm, I found we were heading north by east, or still going stern on toward the south.

So matters went till sunrise, the wind growing fresher as the time sped, and at last, while Ames and myself were putting the cabin into some shape and the girl had gone to overhaul the pack of provisions, I heard her give a great cry, and rushed to the deck to find its meaning.

It was no alarm. She was standing by the fore shrouds looking at the sudden transformation which had come over the face of Nature. Often have I seen the sun rise, but never did it appear in such a grandeur of pearl and grays. The glory of its coming was none the less for the lack of vivid coloring. The fog had rolled off as rolls a curtain, and to the east and north lay piled in towering masses ranging from thunderous blackness to the opalescent clearness of a seashell. Through its misty caverns shot dazzling shafts of sunshine, which wavered and played over the face of the bank like the tremulous shifting of the northern lights. Astern, clear as far as one could see, lay the ocean blank of all sail, the small summer waves glinting back the strong light from the east. To the west and over our larboard beam stood out the green heights of Staten island, and under their shelter I marked two heavy ships of the line, while toward Sandy Hook lay two others with sails furled and at anchor. Gravesend bay also held one, a mammoth, which I took to be the Cerberus, but not a ship was alert. No more were in sight, and I marveled that we had run the gantlet of the fleet, thinking, naturally, that most of them had gone up the bay and must have lain close to our track. Little I knew that the bulk of Lord Howe's flotilla had sailed east the day before, and thus opened the path that otherwise would in all likelihood have been blocked. But so it was, and later I knew we had the French to thank for having drawn them away.

Doubtless we were marked by a hundred eyes on board those about, but the leviathans were powerless to harm us, their very size and ponderosity shackling them against quick action. Close aboard and on our starboard beam lay the white sand spit of the lower island which goes far to make New York harbor the haven it is, and once past this wilderness of beach, now known as Norton's Point, we would be on the sea.

With a shout of relief almost delirious I sprang forward and mastheaded both jib and staysails, while Ames jumped for the main sheet and drew it in. It was the first inkling I had that he was anything of a sailor, and the knowledge was mighty welcome. Slowly we came about until the schooner nosed into the west wind, and then he ran to the helm while I caught the draught with the headsail to help her getting past the point of "irons;" then I belayed both jib and staysail sheets.

But of what use are these details? Enough to tell that presently we were slipping eastward and past the Dry Romer, the sails swung wing-on-wing, and an air, which turned to a calm as we fled, pushing us from over the taffrail and toward the rising sun.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PURSUED.

All that morning we sailed almost as blithely as ever pleasure seekers sailed a summer sea. True it was that a measure of anxiety still hampered my spirits, but as compared with what we had undergone, we were at heart as light as the filmy mares' tails floating athwart the blue above. And even now, while tragedy might be lurking near, there was an element of the ridiculous in our appearances, too marked not to be noticed by each of us. The girl, with a natural care of herself, was the most presentable of the three and looked to be but a proper youth; but 'twas Ames who gave color to the ship's present company. He had retained his wig—to make his hat fit, he said—and what with his fresh face, white hair, and clothes still mud-stained from his fall into the ditch the night before, he was a sight to behold. As for myself, I appeared to be in the last stage of dilapidation. A four days' growth of dark beard, my clothing burned, rain-soaked and ragged, my linen a shock to the eye, my queue ribbonless, and my hair streaming about my shoulders, I made a picture fit to repel the girl. Two days before, her likes or dislikes would not have caused me a second's thought, but now somehow my very size seemed to me obtrusive, and, coupled with my outward state, shamed me into an avoidance of her close observance.

But no change could I make in her manner when necessity brought us together. Her smile was as bright—ay, brighter—than the dazzling sea about us, her voice as free from nervous tremulousness, and her manner as self-contained as though she was treading a ballroom floor instead of the grimy, slowly heaving deck of a fugitive schooner. Once she had laid her hand on mine as I stood at the wheel, and seemed to be about to speak to me, giving a quick upward glance of her dark eye, though lowering her gaze as quickly; but as her brother hove aft just then, she turned away and went below to the cabin, which by this had been given over to her exclusive use.

I minded me that it was I to whom she first brought an allowance of salt beef and ship's bread, and let her brother wait. Somehow the fact warmed me, and then I apostrophized myself for a fool for having thought of it. How she regarded her ci-devant lover I had easily seen in the way she turned her head and made a wide detour when necessity compelled her to pass him where he sprawled on the deck, his repulsiveness as much, if not more marked than his companion's, owing to the tarnished richness of his once glittering uniform. The prisoners had so far recovered as to be maudlin, and in their restlessness had rolled into the scuppers. The sight of them was an evil easily remedied, and, as air and light were no longer imperative to their well-being, I had taken them into the forecastle and laid them each in a bunk, that they might finish off the fumes of liquor without offense to decent eyes.

Once onto blue water we held a council to determine our destination. It was safer, I thought, to land my passengers on the Jersey coast and by myself try to work under short sail to New London, where was consigned the schooner's cargo. But neither brother nor sister would hear of such a move. Washington having withdrawn to the north, there could be no telling the state of southern Jersey, especially as it had been overrun with bands of marauders known as "Sandhillers," and, there being no safe objective for the fugitives, to land would be but beginning anew a search for refuge. Without money (though I would make a shift to remedy the lack of that), without friends and with a price on their heads, a change to the pine wilderness of the western coast would be scarce an improvement over the deck of the Phantom, outlawed though she was. Such was their argument.

As for myself, nothing would have now tempted me to desert the vessel. By holding a course well south, clinging only to the loom of the Long Island coast as a guide (for I had no sure compass), I might run across a Yankee privateer or find protection in a possible French cruiser. At this moment I had recovered all I had lost and more. The schooner with its cargo was intact; the gold was still in the cabin; I had been enriched by several rolls of money from Clinton (though I had not yet counted the coin, only guessing at its value by its drag on my pocket), while below were Lounsbury and a prisoner of rank. More than these, I had the knowledge of a move to be made toward the relief of Newport by the British, and—here I was honest with

"He was unconscious."

myself as I thus compiled my gains—I had two friends, one of whom, oath or no oath, should come to no harm from mankind while I had an arm to interpose.

I had suggested the Jersey shore as a matter of duty. I had heard their determination to abide with me and share my fortune, be it high or low, with something of a feeling that put a new power into me, and, I fancy, a new light in my eye (had they been looking closely), not caused by the dazzle of the sun. Our destination lay, then, first for the Vineyard. There I would place this now homeless girl in care of my mother and sister, who were probably mourning for me as lost, then to New London to deliver prisoners and cargo to the proper authorities, and after that—well, I would wait and see.

Ay, I would wait and see. One need not plan one's life for months ahead. Somehow there was a brilliant spot in the future which I cared neither to define or get behind—a Will-o'-the-wisp both tangible and elusive which I could not analyze, being content with the glow it spread over my mental picture. The radiance lay on the ancient island farm. It fell on the ancient house and livened its homely interior. It went abroad over familiar fields, dusky woodlands and swamps, and gave a color to the stretches of lonely beach. It made life more than living, and changed the dross of existence into something very like gold.

I knew I was dreaming dreams and building air castles as I stood my trick at the wheel and hove it over to meet the low-running swell and forestall the vessel's yaw. But what picture equals that of the brain? In progressive stages I mentally doubled Montauk, raised Blockhouse island, sunk it, and saw the mist of Norman's Land, and then swept around the great western clay cliffs of the Vineyard, and was at home. Every detail was real, yet fairer than reality. By some queer change in me I looked less for glory now than I had the month before. War was well enough if it must be; glory was a prize easily gotten, but there was nothing to equal peace. I had tamed wonderfully; nothing to equal the delights of home and domesticity. I had acquitted myself before my fellows, and for a time would rest on my honors. In short, I had by then gotten into a weak-kneed mood, the like of which every man knows at some moment of his life; harmless enough, possibly, and for the enjoyment of which he can thank God for withholding the knowledge of what the next hour has in store.

By this it was about four in the afternoon as I figured from the height of the sun, which, though clear, shone from a sky that had become flaked as though a fine-drawn smoke had settled over it. Though the wind hung still from the west, it was lighter, and the schooner dragged through the water as if it was traveling uphill. Its sluggishness I knew was due somewhat to the character of its cargo, which was the deadest of dead weights, but more to the marine growth which had collected on her bottom during her long anchorage, and which could easily be seen streaming below like a long and ragged green beard. Beyond the dull gurgle of the cutwater and an occasional sob in our wake, not a sound broke the intense stillness of the afternoon. Ames was forward, guarding the forecastle hatch, and his sister had gone below. From the prisoners (who had come at last to a realizing sense of their position) nothing had been heard beyond a demand for water, which had been given to them, and air, ocean, and schooner, with all on board, had quieted into what bade fair to become a dead calm.

We had seen a number of sail during the day, but nothing had as yet come hull above the horizon, even these showing south and west mere specks of light against the pearl of the sky line. I thanked God for the scare given the British by the advent of the French fleet, and knew that each cable's length we made to the east brought us so much nearer safety. The day was waning; night would soon be on us, and if the wind held, under cover of darkness we would be secure in our flight, and possibly the morrow's sun might rise and show me the gorgeous reds and yellows of Gay Head bluff with its cap of green turf, a sign that we were in home waters.

Even as my heart warmed at the thought, I cast my eye landward over the larboard quarter and saw coming out of the haze which had all but blotted out the Long Island coast a topsail schooner bearing southeast or directly toward the Phantom. She was some five or six miles away, but even at that distance I could see by her slope that she had found a fresh slant of wind, and that from her forward cloths to the tip of her main boom every rag was drawing, her progress being mightily helped by the square sail set on her foretopmast.

There was no knowing what she was, but the fact that any craft had gotten so close without having been marked, gave me a start, and I put the helm down that the jib and staysails might draw, which would at the same time bring the stranger over our taffrail. A landlubber could have seen she was no Frenchman, for the Gaul had a style of cut, rake and carry, all his own, besides which they were not given to sailing small craft in these waters. She might be a privateer, in which case all would be well, but if not, and I feared my own intuition, then my air castles were doomed to ruin, my borrowed happiness was but the swan song of hope, my dream that of a condemned man.

The jibing of the foresail and my hail to Ames brought Miss King to the deck. Her brother joined us, and we three stood looking at the oncoming vessel which had appeared like a cloud to mar the brightness of a perfect day. There was no need to explain the menace lying beneath that bunch of swollen canvas. By the faces of the two I saw they realized it was a plain case of chase, the only doubt being whether it would prove for good or evil. I would have given the gold in my pocket for a good glass with which to make her out, but, as that was impossible, it took me but a few seconds to come to the conclusion that our only hope (and that a slim one) was to make the chase a stern one and give the poor Phantom, with her foul bottom, all the speed possible. Putting the wheel in charge of Ames, with no loss of words I went forward, clambered up the fore shrouds and managed alone to unfurl the square sail, settling the bracing and the sheet and tack on my return to the deck. In the present light air the pull of the canvas was small, but it was something, and I knew the stranger would mark the increase of sail and read as plainly as print that we wanted nothing of her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Fine People in 1789.

My lady was as reckless as my lord, and rattled the dicebox and shuffled the cards from dusk till morning, going home with ruined fortunes, in her sedan chair, when workmen were going home from lathe and loom to breakfast. Family diamonds and jewels and plate were staked when the guineas were exhausted, and when these possessions had gone farms and estates were sacrificed. The amusements, too, of wealthy people were of a coarse and cruel description. Rat-worrying, cock-fighting and badger-baiting were favorite diversions. Prize fighting was regarded as essential to keep up the courage of Englishmen. Even the clergy joined in these low and brutal pastimes and neglected their spiritual duties, or cut short a Sunday afternoon service sooner than miss being present at a main of cocks or seeing two men entering the ring for the express purpose of pommeling one another, breaking ribs, damaging noses, knocking out teeth, and cracking jaws. The devotional life of the church was distinguished by all the apathy that prevailed during the Georgian period; the sacred edifices were dormitories for the living as well as of the dead; but the work of Whitefield and the two brothers Wesley had helped to breathe new life into the dry bones of the establishment.—Chambers' Journal.

Subtleties.

Intercourse with Christians had given the savage a taste not only for rum, but for dialect subtleties as well.

"I spare your life," he said to the captive.

"Thank you," the captive replied, not forgetting his manners.

"So you owe me your life, don't you?" asked the savage.

"Oh, yes," said the captive.

"Well, then, if I take your life, I won't be stealing, will I?" exclaimed the savage.

It was clear this benighted person took a truly civilized delight in buncoing his ethical sensibilities for the benefit of his propensities.—Detroit Journal.

Tit for Tat.

Cross-Examining Counsel—Isn't your husband a burglar?

Witness—Y-e-s.

Cross-Examining Counsel—And didn't you know he was a burglar when you married him?

Witness—Yes; but I was getting a little old, and I had to choose between a burglar and a lawyer, so what else could I do?—Harlem Life.

Astronomical Item.

Although quite youthful in his appearance, Johnnie Chaffie, like "little Willie" in the well-known ballad, is decidedly precocious. When the teacher asked the class: "Are there other moons besides ours?" Johnnie jumped up, and exclaimed:

"Yes, there's the honeymoon!"—Tammany Times.

"Scorpion!" he hissed, after the other fellow had kicked him. "Lucky for you I ain't a centipede," retorted the kicker.—Town Topics.

HAS A RUBBER TONGUE.

New York Victim of the Smoking Habit Made Whole Again by a Surgical Operation.

Science has enabled a man to go through life with an artificial nose and limbs that often defy detection, but one of the most novel inventions of modern surgery is a tongue made of rubber and resting on a pivot set between the teeth. There is a man in New York who can show this wonderful mechanism.

This man is George Henderson. He is 47 years old and for many years had

GEORGE HENDERSON.
(Known to His Friends as the Man with the Rubber Tongue.)

been an inveterate smoker, often using 15 cigars a day. Excessive use of tobacco caused a cancer of the tongue, and the organ had to be removed. This operation was most difficult and was, according to the New York Herald, performed in Bellevue hospital.

It was necessary to saw through the lower jaw at the center and remove two lower front teeth, together with a portion of the jawbone on either side of these teeth. When this was done the surgeons removed two-thirds of the anterior part of the tongue, leaving only the base of the organ. The severed ends of the jaw were reunited with wire.

Henderson then left the hospital, the surgeons giving him little hope of ever being able to eat solid food.

Mr. Henderson finally went to the New York college of dentistry, where Dr. Frederick Bradley took charge of his case. He sawed through the jaw again and adjusted its sides evenly, bringing them in as close impact as possible. A metal cap was placed over all of the lower teeth and held in position by a clamp on either side of the mouth fastened under the chin. After the patient had worn this for five weeks it was removed, and it was found that the several parts of the jaw had reunited.

Henderson was still unable to eat solid food, because he had no tongue to pass it back into the oesophagus. To overcome this difficulty the surgeon constructed an artificial tongue.

A rim of gold was made to fit the inner surface of the lower teeth. This was beveled off toward the lower edge and attached to a wire clasp which fitted over one of the back teeth on either side. A bar of German silver was fastened across the mouth from one of the back teeth to another opposite. This was inclosed in a tube of the same metal of sufficient size to permit it to rotate easily on the bar. A tongue of red vulcanized rubber was made to fit about the tube. The rear of the rubber tongue was beveled off toward the bottom and placed under the base of the real tongue, so that the least movement of the muscles pressed down on the rubber, throwing the tongue up.

Henderson is now able to talk as distinctly and freely as he ever did, and eats with ease and freedom.

VICTOR OF COLESBERG.

Gen. French the Only British Officer in South Africa Who Has Not Been Defeated by the Boers.

Maj. Gen. John D. P. French, who commanded the British forces at Colesberg, is the only British commander in South Africa who has not been defeated by the Boers. He has proved himself as capable as his friends in England be-

GEN. JOHN D. P. FRENCH.
(Only British Commander in Africa Who Has Won a Battle.)

lieved him to be when he was placed in command of the cavalry in South Africa. He has demonstrated what can be done by a general who knows how to direct the movements of his troops with skill. The British success at Elandslaagte was achieved through the carrying out of his plans. French is a young soldier who began his career in the navy, but left that arm of the service for the cavalry. He was lately in charge of the brigade at Aldershot, where he proved himself very efficient. His active work in the field was limited to some service in Egypt, but what little he had to do there was well done. He is 47 years old.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
President.

38-tf.

FINE LIQUOR STORE
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THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

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Where you can get anything you want in the line of
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WOMAN AND HOME

REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Miss Fannie W. Tunison Sews, Paints and Embroiders with Her Teeth and Tongue.

It has often been said that a woman's most trustworthy weapon is her tongue, but it has been left to Fannie W. Tunison, of Sag Harbor, L. I., to show the world what a very useful organ the glossal organ really is, says a Philadelphia Times correspondent.

Thirty years ago Miss Tunison was born, and, to the grief of her parents, she was found to be suffering from a form of infantile paralysis which totally incapacitated her from using either her upper or lower extremities. Her parents were only poor farmers, in a small way of business, and Fannie's affliction not only weighed heavily upon their minds, but upon their pockets as well.

But Miss Tunison has turned her shortcomings to good account. Deprived of the use of her limbs, she gets along perfectly well with her tongue, and paints, embroiders and writes a better hand—or rather mouth—than most people who are blessed with the use of their ten digits. She makes more money, too, than the majority of her fellow-townsmen, for last year she earned over $1,000 by executing orders for pictures given to her by summer visitors at Sag Harbor.

Miss Tunison's work is of no mean order. The pictures that she paints compare favorably with any amateur artist's, and she paints with considerable quickness. So proficient is she at wielding the brush with her tongue that she excels at copying, and she possesses several canvases that would bring credit to any copyist. She is especially good at painting pictures of the Montauk Point lighthouse, and the little picture, which takes her less than 20 minutes to paint, she sells to visitors for the price of one dollar.

But it is not only as an artist that Miss Tunison shines. She is expert at fancy work as well, and, wonderful as it may seem, she is perfectly able to thread her needle and use the scissors.

MISS TUNISON AT WORK.

She never requires the assistance of anybody, and all the work she turns out is done strictly by herself.

When Miss Tunison is at work she is seated in a chair which has been specially made for her. From the arm of the chair rises a metal rod which supports a small wooden table, and it is upon the table that all the work is done.

In spite of her affliction, Fannie always has a cheerful word for visitors. Indeed, it is her greatest pleasure to receive company, and she is never so happy as when she can show off her wonderful powers.

In appearance Fannie differs somewhat from the ordinary mortal. Owing to the excessive use of her tongue, the muscles of the neck are extremely well developed and stand out thick and prominent. Her eyes, too, have a languid look about them and roll, when she speaks, in a peculiar manner. Her speech is thick and heavy, no doubt due to the excessive size of her tongue.

The way in which she threads a needle is peculiar. She first holds the needle in her teeth for the purpose of planting it firmly in the wooden table before her. She then takes up the cotton, biting it off the length she requires. The next step is to hold the cotton with her lips, which she screws up in a peculiar manner. Then in a trice, before one can say "Jack Robinson," she takes aim at the eye of the needle before her, and ten chances to one, the needle is threaded.

Marking Household Linen.

It is customary to mark household linen which is made before marriage with the maiden name of the bride, but after marriage the initial of the husband's last name is taken. If the marking is done with ink write the last name in full, but if embroidered, use only the initial. The tablecloths may be embroidered in the center or in one corner. I prefer to have all household linen marked in the corners. You may buy at any of the large dry-goods stores kid letters in all sizes, from those suitable for a handkerchief up to those large enough for household linen. A plain white tablecloth is suitable for all occasions. Unless one has an abundance of money it is better to be content with a good quality of plain white damask than to invest in fancy tablecloths.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Sugar Depends on Light.

It has been determined that light is an important factor in sugar production, recent investigations showing that the sugar contents of the plant is dependent on the amount of direct sunlight received.

HOSPITAL INCIDENT.

Curious Way in Which an Ignorant Foreign Woman Interpreted a Simple Prescription.

Doctors and nurses who have to deal with foreigners in hospitals know by experience how careful they must be in the use of words when giving directions about medicine, otherwise the most ordinary instructions would be apt to be misunderstood, with probably fatal results. The head physician of a well-known charitable organization in this city recently had a curious experience of this kind. A woman had brought her baby for medical attention. It was not really ill, but very much needed daily application of soap and water. The doctor gave the mother some medicine for the child and then directed her to "wash the baby." To many of the foreigners the word "bathe" is entirely un-

"KIN I PUT A LITTLE SUGAR IN, TOO?"

known. Knowing from experience that the mother would have little faith in the efficacy of soap and water alone, the doctor wisely added that she should put a certain amount of salt in the water. The use of salt in this way being entirely new to the mother, she would naturally conclude that this alone was the curative agent and obey the doctor's directions. As the woman was about to leave, the doctor, as was her custom, repeated the directions, saying: "Now, remember to give the baby the bath of soap and water and salt every day."

The woman looked up and asked: "Please, lady, ken I put a little sugar in it, too?"

"Sugar?" said the astonished doctor. "Why do you want to put sugar in it?"

"'Cause the baby won't take nothin' that ain't got sugar in."

And then only did the bewildered physician realize that she had unwittingly said: "Give the baby the bath." To the mother the word "give" meant to feed, and the baby's salvation is probably due to the fact that it had always so strenuously objected to taking anything that did not have sugar in it. —Chicago Daily News.

WATCH THE SHOULDERS.

They Should Be Level, Large, Erect, Insensibly Descending and Delicately Poised.

A common form of neglect is the shoulders, which are allowed in childhood to grow lopsided, and take on an ungraceful stoop. Often they are crowded so by ill-fitting corsets that they seriously displace the collar bone. Instead of such malformation they should be level, large, erect, insensibly descending, and well poised, making the waist appear round and small. Massage and oils will do much to tone up the neglected shoulders, and the skin can be whitened and made beautifully firm by this paste, which is of Spanish origin: Beat the whites of four eggs in rose water, adding a few grains of alum. Beat until the paste is thick. Spread the composition on a layer of old linen and apply to the neck and shoulders at night. French ladies are so expressive with their shoulders that they give them every advantage, as their "shrug" is a part of French conversation. An authority on the subject says: A difficult habit to break is that easy, lazy manner of sagging down when sitting, which, in addition to sleeping on high pillows, makes so many round shounders and sunken chests. People should always watch themselves, and when they discover the fault straighten up; but it is so easy to settle down in this way after years of indulgence in the habit that many get discouraged and prefer to grow crooked. Let me warn you, ladies, to be eternally vigilant in acquiring a good sitting posture. The joints you possess were given to you to bend with, and it is almost a crime to sag down as if you had no lungs or other vital organs. Hold in the backbone, throw the chest out, bend from the hips only, and so contribute to the perfection of your figure, your beauty and your health.—St. Louis Republic.

How to Deodorize Petroleum

The following rule for deodorizing petroleum seems to be a good one: Mix chloride of lime with petroleum in the proportion of three ounces for each gallon of the liquid to be purified. It should then be introduced into a cask, where some muriatic acid should be added and the mixture well agitated, so as to bring the whole liquid into intimate contact with the chlorine gas. Finally, the petroleum should be passed into another vessel containing slaked lime, which will absorb the free chlorine and leave the oil sufficiently deodorized and purified.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Ripple a la Mode.

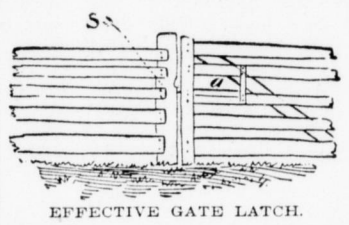
There is not an inch of crinoline used in the new skirts; there is not an ounce of starch put in the petticoat, but everything around the foot must ripple and billow and curl and swirl until one feels as if one were following in the wake of a steamship when going behind the fashionably dressed woman!

THE FARMING WORLD

GOOD GATE LATCHES.

Three Styles Which, If Properly Constructed, Are Reasonably Sure to Give Satisfaction.

The form of the gate latch or fastening is an important portion of a fence and care should be exercised in making. The form shown in Fig. 1 is very simple and effective. The latch, a, is of hard, tough wood, 18 inches in length, three-quarter inch thick, and 1½ inches wide. Through the inner end a wood-



EFFECTIVE GATE LATCH.

en pin holds it in position. When the gate is closed the outer projecting end rests in a notch cut in the post, as at s. All the plans shown admit of the gate opening either way if desired. In Fig. 2, a swinging latch is used, which should be about the size of that in Fig. 1. It is suspended by a wire at e. Two wooden pins prevent it from being

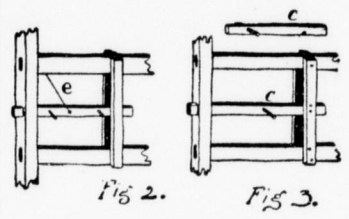


Fig 2. Fig 3.

DETAILS OF THE LATCHES.

moved too far in either direction. The plan in Fig. 3 is quite similar to the others, and is clearly shown. The latch, c, is shown in an enlarged form. A notch is cut in the lower side, which rests on a pin when the gate is closed, the weight of the latch keeping it in position. Next in importance to the hinges of a gate are the fastenings, which should invariably be made of the very best material.—Farm and Home.

FARMERS DOING WELL.

In the Years of Plenty the Wise Ones Will Make Provisions for the Uncertain Future.

Prices are going up all over the country. Agricultural products are in good demand at home and abroad, at better prices generally than for the average of the past ten years. This means more money for farmers to pay their debts, and to supply their household and farm needs. If they pay off their mortgages, and other indebtedness, capitalists will save more money for which they will be seeking investments. If they buy new tools, new clothing or furniture, carriages or pianos, that means more business and larger profits for manufacturers. This again should bring more steady employment and better wages for the workingman. Perhaps the wages may advance more slowly than will suit some of them, for not every manufacturer or employer feels confident that this improvement in the business outlook is to be a permanent one, but we think that we may now look for ten or twenty years of higher prices, higher wages and abundant prosperity, until people get reckless and begin to feel that they are safe in expending more than their income or spending it in advance. Then may come a panic such as we knew after the close of the civil war, when people began to see the need of retrenchment. We have had many such periods since this nation was established, and the improvident ones have enjoyed themselves in the season's prosperity and suffered when the reaction came. It is of little use to offer advice to those who cannot see the moral for themselves, or will not heed the lesson it teaches. The butterflies will bask in the sunshine and perish in the frost in the future as in the past, while the provident bee will store honey in the summer to provide for the wants of the coming cold weather.—American Cultivator.

Difference in Dairy Herds.

Breed and feed is the cause of great difference in the profits of a herd. Not long ago I visited a section of Canada where dairying is carried on throughout the whole year. The average output at a certain creamery was 150 pounds butter per cow per year, while the yield from one of the best herds averaged 250 pounds per cow. The variations of values of the different herds of 41 patrons who furnished milk to the creamery was as follows: Nine received from $15 to $20 per cow for 12 months, 18 from $20 to $25, seven from $25 to $30, five from $30 to $35, one received $41 and another $43.50.—Dairy Superintendent C. Marker, Calgary, Alb.

Wheat Consumed Each Year.

Few people realize how closely the wheat crop is consumed each year. According to the statistician of the United States department of agriculture, the world's total production of wheat in 1897 was 2,226,745,000 bushels—not enough, by millions of bushels, to supply the world's food demand and furnish seed for crops of another year. Consequently, countries of the earth where the crop was light were visited by want and high prices, in India the need even touching the point of famine. —McClure's Magazine.

THE HORSE'S STOMACH.

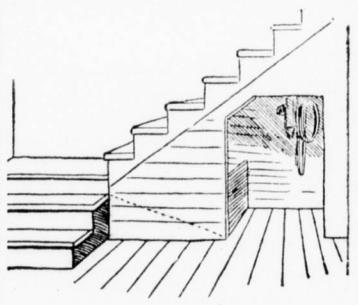
It Is Small and That Is Why Hay and Other Bulky Foods Should Be Fed Sparingly.

Where hay is plentiful, as it is on most farms, the fact that the horse has a small stomach seems to be forgotten. Where on the contrary hay is scarce and high as in the large cities the feeding of hay is much better understood. To allow any working horse to eat hay ad libitum is positive cruelty in that it is injurious to the horse, as this animal is not provided with a large storage apparatus as is the cow for the stowing away of fodder by the hundred pounds. This being the case a great quantity of hay consumed by a working horse, say at the noon hour, merely becomes a burden and eventually leads to indigestion. Hay is not digested in the stomach (which in the horse holds but three and a half gallons) but in the large intestines to which also most of the water goes when imbibed, passing through the stomach and of course washing out part of the solid contents present in that receptacle. On farms where people rise very early hay may be fed with advantage in small quantity if given say at five a. m. and the oats ration at six a. m., as time has been given for the hay to pass into the intestines. There can, however, be no advantage in feeding hay at noon as the working horse cannot digest it but carries it around at work until evening comes, when it can be taken care of by the digestive apparatus. The proper time to allow a full feed of hay is at eight o'clock at night, two hours after the horse has eaten his oats, and so far as hard worked horses are concerned, and more especially in the heated term of midsummer, this is the only time hay should be allowed. It is absurd and detrimental to allow any horse to stand and "hog" hay all day long, and worse still if dozens of ears of corn are added to the ration. Even an idle horse needs but little hay—not over 14 pounds per day where other good foods are given. The horse's stomach is small, as has been said, and he needs and should have concentrated food in small quantities at short intervals. We seldom find a case of "heaves" appear in a city barn where horses are properly managed. It is peculiarly a disease of the farm fed horse and it is due to continued overburdening of the stomach and intestines with bulky, dry, coarse fodder and hay which are also too often moldy or full of dust. Many of the other ailments of the horse are also due to the same cause, together with lack of exercise and too much corn. Feed sound food to the horse in small quantities often, prefer oats to corn for hard work, always water before feeding, exercise amply every day of the year and give the main feed of hay at night and the farm horse will be healthy and hardy.—Farmers' Review.

STABLE CONVENIENCE.

How the Space Under the Stairway May Be Utilized to Excellent Advantage.

The accompanying illustration shows a very excellent way to utilize the space under the stable stairway. The space under the lowest portion is used for a



HOW TO USE WASTE SPACE.

grain bin, the bottom being sloped toward the front of the bin as indicated by the dotted line, so that one will not have to reach far, even when the bin is nearly empty. The remainder of the space is used for hanging up harnesses, the walls being available for this purpose. The doorway, which is high enough to admit one without stooping, can be closed by a door or by a rough cloth curtain.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Removing Burs from Wool.

To remove burs from the wool in sheep, the better way is to remove the burs from the pasture lot before they mature sufficiently to adhere to the wool. Once they are in, a hard task is on to displace them. There are three ways whereby they can be removed. One is to pick them out with the fingers, holding the wool in such a manner not to pull it direct from the roots, and pull the wool direct from the bur and allow it to drop from the fleece. Another way is to take a pair of sheep shears and clip the wool directly underneath them; this, however, is wasteful. Another method would be to take a pair of long pointed tongs and introduce them between the sheep's body and the bur, grasp firmly, then with a cord or long toothed currycomb rake them out.—R. Logan, in Farm and Home.

Goat Raising in the West.

The climatic condition and food supply of a large part of our mountainous country are admirably adapted to Angora ranges, and there is not a state in the union, east or west, in which they cannot be grown to good advantage. Notwithstanding the inbreeding, cross-breeding and inability to get fresh blood, American ranchmen have improved the stock they had to work with just as they improved the original Merino sheep, and believe they will in time produce a better animal, larger and finer, than the original stock with nearly 3,000 years of history behind it.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

What Was Lacking.

"That waiter of yours is the slowest I ever struck," said a fat customer.

"Well, if you had a wagon, and the wheels didn't work to suit you, what would you do?" asked the restaurant proprietor.

"Why, I'd grease 'em."

"Well, why don't you 'grease' the waiter?"—Yonkers Statesman.

From Baby in the High Chair

to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at ¼ the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

A Tough Subject.

"Yes, the fire burned out the costly fixtures of the saloon. It must have been smoldering away for hours before it was discovered."

"On fire for hours, eh?"

"Yes."

"Wonder if it cooked the bar tender?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Florida, West Indies and Central America.

The facilities of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for handling tourists and travelers destined for all points in Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico, Central America, or for Nassau, are unsurpassed. Double daily lines of sleeping cars are run from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis through Jacksonville to interior Florida points, and to Miami, Tampa and New Orleans, the ports of embarkation for the countries mentioned. For folders, etc., write Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Old Surliboy—"Hullo, fellow! What are you doing here?" Rustic—"Only courtin', sir. I'se courtin' Mary." Old Surliboy—"Nonsense! What do you want a lantern for? Do you think I used one when I was a young man?" Rustic—"No, sir; I don't think as yer did, judgin' by t' missis!"—London Fun.

Wee Little Tots

Cannot stand opiates when attacked with Croup, Whooping-Cough and Colds. Hoxsie's Croup Cure is the remedy. 50 cts.

Recruiting Officer—"If the command came: 'Fire!' what would you do?" Would-be Soger—"Run for the hose."—Judy.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Some men show good judgment by showing a lack of self-confidence.—Chicago Daily News.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Some men show good judgment by showing a lack of self-confidence.—Chicago Daily News.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

"Horseshoes bring good luck, it is said." "Did you ever have your wife take a fancy to a gold one set with diamonds?"—N. O. Times-Democrat.

While thou livest keep a good tongue in thy head.—Shakespeare.

"Why, Willie," said a lady caller, "how tanned you are." "Yes'm," replied the boy, "pa done it."—Ohio State Journal.

A good character is more easily lost than gained.—Chicago Daily News.

Whitaker—"I want you to make me a new coat for this. This one is poorly made, and besides, it's too large for me." Tailor—"That's easily remedied; I can take it in; make it smaller." Whitaker—"If you did that, you'd simply be contracting a bad habit."—Philadelphia Press.

Tommy (who has just been to church for the first time with his mother)—"Is church always like that, mamma?" His Mother—"Yes, dear. Why do you ask?" Tommy—"Why, I didn't see anybody asleep!"—Philadelphia Call.

A Rude Suggestion. — Great Actress—"That's an atrocious portrait! Is that the best you can do? Is there no way you can improve upon it? Suggest something." Photographer—"Madam, you might permit your understudy to sit for you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Peppers—"Don't you fret so about burglars, John. Any man that thinks he can steal into this house and walk away with any of my belongings don't know what he's got to deal with." Mr. Peppers—"If he did, Marthy, he'd never try."—Richmond Dispatch.

"The Man With the Hoe" has created a sensation, but it is nothing to that caused by "The Girl With the Parasol" in a mixed crowd; only the latter sensation is more painful than pleasant if it happens to be your eye that is nearly gouged out by the irresponsible young miss. — Philadelphia Times.

She—"I suppose you were presented at court while in London?" He—"Yes, twice, but I was acquitted both times."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

"Oh, ma, come here, quick!" "What's the matter, Tommy?" "Bobby's playin' circus, an' he's goin' to make th' baby dive off th' mantel."—Indianapolis Journal.

Keeps My Hair Soft

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft and smooth. It quickly cured me of some kind of humor of the scalp. My mother used your Hair Vigor for some twenty years and liked it very much." —Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me., Jan. 4, '99.

Used Twenty Years

We do not know of any other hair preparation that has been used in one family for twenty years, do you?

But Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling out, for keeping your scalp clean and healthy, and for making the hair grow rich and long.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,
Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	City Garden Beet,	10c
1 Pkg.	Earl'st Emerald Cucumber	15c
1 "	La Crosse Market Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Strawberry Melon,	15c
1 "	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.		$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14 postage stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—rarest earliest Tomato Giant on earth. (K)

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

of choice agricultural lands now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated No. 1 Hard Wheat, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world. Thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain, and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

PILES

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

CARTER'S INK

Has the endorsement of the U. S. Government and all the Leading Railroads.

PATENTS Send for "Inventor's Primer" and "Protect Your Ideas." *Free.* Milo B. Stevens & Co., Washington, D. C. *Established 1864.* Branches: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit. *Consultation free.*

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—C 1795

PATENTS Advice as to patentability and inventors' guide free. S. E. EVANS, 1010 F, Washington, D. C.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY GENERALLY

We need your assistance **in announcing to the world the GREATEST REMEDY that Science has ever produced,** and you need our assistance to secure **relief for yourself and friends through SWANSON'S "5 DROPS."**

A REMEDY SUPREME As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5 DROPS" unfailingly conquer all diseases like **Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, ASTHMA, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, etc., etc.,** or any disease for which we recommend it. **"5 DROPS" is the name and the dose.** "5 DROPS" is perfectly harmless. It does not contain Salicylate of Soda nor Opiates in any form. The Child can use it as well as the Adult.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK.]

Read carefully what Mr. L. R. Smith, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., writes us under date of Nov. 27, 1899, also Martan Bowers, of Caraghar, Ohio, under date of Dec. 16th, 1899:

NEURALGIA

I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your **"5 DROPS"** medicine is. I was suffering intensely with **NEURALGIA** and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and brought me an advertisement of your **"5 DROPS."** I resolved to try it and sent for a sample bottle. Have been taking it for three weeks and have not had an attack of suffering since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall also take pleasure in recommending your **"5 DROPS"** for the cure of **NEURALGIA.**

L. R. SMITH.
El Dorado Springs, Mo., Nov. 27, 1899.

RHEUMATISM Your **"5 DROPS"** came to hand on the 11th of last month and was glad to receive it for I was suffering at the time with untold agonies. The first dose helped me out of my pain on short notice. Bless the name of God for it. It will do all you say it will, and more too. I had severe pains all over my body, when night came I could not sleep. The worst pain was in my left leg. I could not put my foot to the floor without suffering great pain. Have used four different kinds of medicine for **RHEUMATISM** and got no relief until I got your **"5 DROPS,"** which gave me immediate relief as above stated. MARTAN BOWERS, Box 85, Caraghar, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1899.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail for **25c.** A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. **Don't wait! Write now!**

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 166 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

MOTT'S

PENNYROYAL PILLS They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. $1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Forsale by L. Taggart, Emporium, Pa.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by R.C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Popular Bakery,

FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUTS

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ALL SORTS.

Coughs and colds come uninvited, but you can quickly get rid of them with a few doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. jan

Java furnishes two-thirds of the quinine used.

Many an innocent little darling is suffering untold agony and cannot explain its troublos. Mark your child's symptoms, you may find it troubled with worms; give it White's Cream Vermifuge and restore it to quietness and health. Price 25 cents. L. Taggart. jan

Birmingham, Ala., has a co-operative clothing mill.

Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment is the only remedy for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, indorsed by physicians; cures the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. L. Taggart. jan

Germany has twenty-three boats of over 17,000 capacity.

The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Berlin, Germany, is to construct an underground railway costing $25,000,000.

Size doesn't indicate quality. Beware of counterfeit and worthless salve offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the only original. An infallible cure for piles and all skin diseases. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

German experts estimate net import of gold into that country between October 1 and December 15 at $7,500,000.

G. H. Appleton, Justice of the Peace, Clarksburg, N. J., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the pills made for constipation. We use no others." Quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

France has more persons over 60 years of age than any other country.

Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and can not help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Nearly $5,000,000 were taken in at one of the seven railway stations at Berlin in 1898 and nearly $4,000,000 at another.

J. I. Bevy, Loganton, Pa., writes, "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." Quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

In Austria coarse cloth of good quality and cheap paper is made from peat fibre.

F. B. Thirkield, Health Inspector of Chicago, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cannot be too highly recommended. It cured me of severe dyspepsia." It digests what you eat and cures indigestion, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The peat bogs in Sweden, many of them eight to ten yards deep, cover an area of 8,048,000 acres.

L. T. Travis, Agent Southern R. R., Salina, Ga., writes, "I cannot say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

It is a Christmas custom in Atlanta to release all prisoners charged with offenses against city ordinances.

I want to let the people who suffer with rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known.—J. A. DODGEN, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. jan

A fight between two ostriches, McKinley and Cleveland, in a Trenton park, resulted in death to the one named Cleveland.

Persons who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago, will find a valuable remedy in Ballard's Snow Liniment; it will banish pains and subdue inflammation. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. jan

The worst after effects of Influenza arise from deranged functions of the liver. Clear the blood at once with Herbine, for it will strengthen the liver to withdraw from circulation the biliary poisons. Price 50c. L. Taggart. jan

The sum total of Krugar's navy amounts to one solitary craft, a steam yacht armed with 4-pounders.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventative and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of several of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. jan

EXCURSION NOTICES.

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-One Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York and Philadelphia on February 27, by special Pullman drawing-room sleeping car and connecting at El Paso with the "Mexico and California Special, composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking, dining, drawing-room sleeping, compartment and observation cars, for tour through California, returning by March 29.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1166 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courleander, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1531-45-8t

FLORIDA.

Two-weeks' Tour Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 6.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00, Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courleander, Jr., Passenger Agent, Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa., or Geo. W. Boyd, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

1532-45-5t

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-six Days' Tour Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 12 (Pittsburg, February 13) by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America. Mexico, California and Colorado are a mighty trio in all that appeals to and fascinates the tourist.

Stops will be made at San Antonio, Tampico, Guanajuata, Guadalajara, Queretaro, City of Mexico (five days), Cuernavaca, Aguascalientes, Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, San Jose (Mt. Hamilton), Del Monte, San Francisco (five days), Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Chicago, and other points of interest. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico and nineteen in California.

The "Mexico and California Special," an exclusively Pullman train of Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Drawing-room Sleeping, and Observation cars, will be used over the entire route.

Round trip rate, *including all necessary expenses during the entire trip*, $550 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $545 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courleander, Jr.; Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa., or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1535-45-6t

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY

Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

Greeting

We are having a big trade in groceries and meats, the biggest we ever remember.

WHY?

Because we do business on business principles. We cater alike to the masses and carry a line of goods to suit the purse of the poorest or the fastidious taste of the richest.

We carry a complete line of Groceries and Meats and the quality is always the best.

Give us a call.

Alex. McDougall,

Groceries and Meat.

Emporium, Pa.

Blend most softly and play most effectively over a festive scene when thrown by waxen candles.

The light that heightens beauty's charm, that gives the finished touch to the drawing room or dining room, is the mellow glow of

BANQUET WAX CANDLES

Sold in all colors and shades to harmonize with any interior hangings or decorations.

Manufactured by STANDARD OIL CO.

For sale everywhere.

The Place to Buy Cheap

—IS AT—

J. F. PARSONS.

OUR STOCK TAKING BARGAINS.

They Are Yours.

We have completed the annual review of our mammoth stock of Furniture and after passing through our line of goods, crowded into two floors of our large building and a large ware house we were surprised ourselves to see the great variety of Furniture from the cheap kitchen chair or table to the handsomest parlor or bed room suits. Many of the goods were ordered before the rise took place and we have concluded to turn them over to the public and be satisfied with a reasonable profit. You may travel miles and you will not find another such variety of goods at these prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

We have a quantity of chairs, both kitchen, rocking, dining room and even parlor, that we desire to dispose of to make room for other purposes. These goods are not soiled or damaged in any way, yet requiring the room we shall close them out at prices that will astonish you if you are in need of chairs. They will go at less than cost. First come, first served.

New goods are always arriving at our establishment and if you don't see what you want we will cheerfully ordering any article manufactured and deliver it free of charge.

We desire at this time to return our thanks to the good people of Cameron and adjoining counties for their very liberal patronage during the past years that we have been in business in this county. Our relations have been pleasant. We hope to greet all our former customers during the year 1900 and many new faces. We are here for business. To please the public.

Our Undertaking department, the most complete in the land, and with experienced attendants, shall continue to meet the approbation of an intelligent community and cater to the needs of the times.

Remember the place. The Brick Block, Cor., of Fourth and Chestnut Sts

Geo. J. LaBar.

C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY.

DRESS GOODS.

Pretty, good and cheap. We can only extend to you an invitation to come and see our goods. Printers' ink cannot tell the story. We will say this, however, if you want good value for good money you should see our assortment.

CORSETS.

Several good kinds here. We pay particular attention to our corset stock. We select those brands which in our opinion are the best. One thing is certain, no mean, miserable corsets are here and our prices are down to the lowest notch.

GLOVES.

A new $1.00 glove. Here's good news for you. We've secured the very best kid glove we have been able to find, to retail at $1.00. It's here awaiting your verdict. Won't you come and pass on it.

HOSIERY.

Some especially good-values. When a manufacturer over-produces then he's pretty sure of loosing some money. And incidently sombody is bound to profit by it. You are invited to share in some lots of exceptionally good hosiery at exceedingly low prices.

C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY.

TRUSTWORTHY STORE.

Dry Goods

A full line of Staple and Fancy Goods.

In Groceries our line is complete. We handle the best the market produces.

BALCOM & LLOYD.

Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa.

HONEST DEALING.